The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,987.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions........ 0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 321 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 1st Dec. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cuddalore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 4th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	„ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January 5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„ 19
THESSALY	......	...	February 2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„ 16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	To follow.

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool.......................... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, a STRONG and SOUND STEAM LAUNCH to tow 100 tons loaded vessels. Apply, stating terms to A. C., care of this paper.

Bombay, 26th November 1877

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA for the SALE of several NEW BRANDS of ALES, WINES, SPIRITS, and CIGARETTES. A liberal commission allowed. Full particulars may be had from Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort. A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.
	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	24th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do.
					1878.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	14th do.
	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	21st do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 21, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. at 3 p. m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	8th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Captain Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, November 24, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of samples of fancy and admirable Japanese ware

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following :—

Numerous sorts of samples of admirable and very fancy Japanese ware, such as nicely painted and gilt Japanese boxes with keys, writing boxes, work boxes, tea caddies, tea trays of different sorts and sizes, card trays, and cases, drawing slates, fancy boxes with and without keys, jewel cases, fruit shaped boxes, Japanese tumblers, ivory and some other sorts of folding and bamboo fans, cheroot cases, spice boxes, glove boxes, boxes in sets, bread baskets, Chinese tea kettle, Chinese picture papers and varieties of other goods.

Few Japanese tea poys with Chinese paper lanterns of sizes, mother of pearl and gilt painting by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, 102 lb. black thread machine.

A quantity of grey piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, dhoties, white jaconets, &c. &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. AUCTION SALE of Boots and Shoes, Lamps, Blacking, Toy Pistols, Amoris, &c.

By order of the Receiver, appointed by the Court, for the late Firms of N. D. Fraces and Co of London, and Dadabhoy and Co. of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1877, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, the following :—one case boots and shoes of sizes in variety, three cases kerosine lamps, five cases blacking one case amoris, and one case toy pistols, &c., &c., will be sold into small convenient lots.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES, &c.—AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MUNICIPAL STORES WHICH INCLUDE KEROSINE AND GAS LAMPS WITH LANTERNS AND BRACKETS COMPLETE, &c., &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. have been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay. to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December 1877, at 1 p m., at the Municipal Workshops Compound, Boree Bunder, A LARGE STOCK OF USEFUL AND VALUABLE STORES, consisting of a number of kerosine and gas lamps and brackets in variety and of sizes ; one way and four way fountains, centrifugal pumps, large iron tank, vices, wooden pulleys, brass cocks, gas posts, springs, hammers, wrought iron weighing pulley, weighing machine, beam scale, oil tins, a large quantity of brass and iron castings, old iron, India rubber beltings, ALSO THE FOLLOWING UNSERVICEABLE STORES : Hoes, scrapers, bucket yoke pins, lanterns, locks, rammers, receptacles, brushes, urinals, files, spanners, measuring staff, chairs, shafts, casks, tins, tubs, feeding troughs, baskets, iron shoes, nails, commodes, gratings, iron pots, broken waggons, fish benches, window shutters, cotton mattresses, iron blocks, copper, lead and iron pipes, gas governor, brass foot valve, couplings, leather canvas, and suction hose, jhools, I. R. valves, wheels, ladders, cut branches of trees coir rope, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints. do. Cash Rs. 3-8.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.
(LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c, &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO.,
LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Lessee ....DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS !!

Of the above celebrated Company of
VOCALISTS,
INSTRUMENTALISTS,
MIMICS AND
COMEDIANS.

FIFTH ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1877.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
☞ MINSTRELSY. ☜

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture .... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Operatic"............ Dave Carson's Choir.
Song—"Dear Old Land I'm leaving".. Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—"Don't you hear the Shanghai Crowing"................ Mr. J. Rollings.
Ballad—"'Tis but a little Faded Flower"...................... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—"I'll Strike you with a Feather" Dave Carson.
Song—"Hark ! the Drum"............ Mr. Geo. Norville.

PART FIRST WILL TERMINATE WITH

Dave Carson's Original Vocal Illustration of Mofussil Travelling, previous to the Introduction of the Iron Horse, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

☞ VARIETY !! ☜

BALLAD—The Sea is England's Glory.
Mr. J. E. ARNOLD.

LITTLE ETTA,
THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE,
AS
"KITTY O'FLYNN,"
WITH
SONG—"TEDDY'S RING," AND IRISH LILT.

VOCAL TRIO—"Mynheer Van Dunk."
Messrs. FERRELL, NORVILLE, AND ARNOLD.

ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY,
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

DAVE CARSON
WILL APPEAR AS
A GOOD TEMPLAR IN A FIX.

"SORRENTINE"—Piccolino.
MRS. DAVE CARSON.

To be followed by a Burlesque Operatic Sketch, entitled,
SANDY OF THE MILL,
By Messrs. J. ROLLINGS and J. B. FERRELL.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

☞ FARCE !!! ☜

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with

LUCINDA SNOW.

Jeff Gimsy.........} ......The Rivals ......{ Dave Carson.
Pompey Squash ...} ......The Rivals ......{ Mr. J. B Ferrell.
LUCINDA SNOW ... ... LITTLE ETTA.

Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance,
BUY MY LOVE A RING,
BY THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only
CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at five o'clock, in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay Dockyard.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

November 27, 1877.

MASONIC NOTICE.

IN consequence of the BEREAVEMENT sustained by the R. W. THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, there will be NO BANQUET at the Masonic Hall on FRIDAY, the 30th instant.

By Order.
C. E. MITCHELL, } Secretaries.
HARRY G ROWELL, } Secretaries.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ......Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints .... „ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE or JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c.,
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22 8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

J. NEUBERG.

CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED DAILY,
From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-8 per box of 100.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.
NEUBERG'S 'GOLDEN BLOCK' MIXTURE.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 *lb. Tin—Rs.* 3-4 | *Per* ½ *lb. Tin—Rs.* 1-12.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
"CAVITE" BRAND.

No. 1 per Box of 50 ....Rs. 5
No. 2 do. 100 .... „ 7
No. 3 do. 200 .... „ 9

All Brands of INDIAN CIGARS beautifully matured.

FOR GENERAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LOCKETS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs.* 40 *to* 100.

STUDS.—*Plain or Engraved Gold, Handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones, Rs.* 18 *to* 150. *Complete sets in plain Gold and set with Gems from Rs.* 40 *to* 200.

SIGNET RINGS.—*In great variety of pattern, set with Onyx Sardonyx Blood Stone, &c., priced from Rs.* 22 *to* 70.

GEM RINGS *for Ladies, set with Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Emeralds, &c. of new patterns and most beautiful designs.*

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

Rampart Row, November 27, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SECOND
GRAND BALLOON ASCENT
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT THE
LALL BAGH GARDENS
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 1, 1877.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

CRETONNES
and
CHINTZS,
A very choice selection just to hand.
CHINTZS,
Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25 per piece of 28 yards.
CRETONNES,
from 8 Annas
to
Rs. 2 per yard.

Samples post free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS
MATERIAL
just received
in all the most
fashionable shades
and fabrics.
From 4 Annas
to
Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Samples free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KID GLOVES.
From the best
French Makers,
LIGHT TINTS,
MEDIUM TINTS,
WHITE
BLACK
Double Buttons.
Rs. 3 per pair.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Black stiff square crown ....Rs. 8 8
Black stiff round crown ....Rs. 9 8
Black soft square crown ....Rs. 8 8
Black soft round crown ....Rs. 9 8

DRAB FELT HATS...... ... .Rs. 8 8

BROWN FELT HATS.................Rs. 8 8

FINE DRAB SHELLS... Rs. 8 8 & 13 8

10 *per cent. discount for Cash.*

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Serviceable BUGGY-HORSE. Apply stating price and where to be seen, to G. C. T., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, who is up in the business. Apply to N., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED TEMPORARILY, accustomed to Tracing and Squaring Dimensions. Apply to DAVID GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Byculla Bridge.

APARTMENTS in the Fort, either for SINGLE or a MARRIED COUPLE, with BOARD. Apply J. P., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, in the Fort, the only available Top Floor overlooking Back Bay, with Drawing, Dining, 3 Bed and Bath-rooms. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to R., care of this paper.

TO LET, with entry from 1st December, the lower Flat of a BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, Tardeo. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to M., care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALE of Mrs. YOUNG'S VALUABLE FURNITURE, English-built LANDAU, FLEA-BITTEN HORSE, at No. 140, Middle Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant.

FOR SALE, a Lady's SADDLE and BRIDLE, in good condition. Price Rs. 50. Apply to L. R., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a FIRST CLASS TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six inch, by STREET. Apply to J. Y., Bombay Club.

CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety just arrived at the S. P. C. K. Depot, Mrs. MEDLEY'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.—TICKETS for ADMISSION to the CHORAL SERVICE on ST. ANDREW'S DAY may be obtained on application at the B. E. S. Office, Boys' School, Byculla.

FOR TROOPING SEASON OF 1877-78—DEOLALEE, CAMP BHAGOOR—Just unpacked, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Oilman's Stores, Wines, Spirits, &c. Revised Price List on application at KHURSEDJEE'S.

LOST, in Shaik Memon Street, a BROWN LEATHER MEASUREMENT BOOK, with "B. P. T., Hurrichund Nillajee, No. 8," on it. The FINDER will be REWARDED by Mr. HURRYCHUND, at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

FRESH HAMS AND BACON JUST RECEIVED.
J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, convened to take place at its Registered Office, No. 26, Shamsjee Hussajee Street, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 28th November instant, to be held at the same time and place.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPOORJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Liquidators.

November 23, 1877.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING, and STACKING all CONSIGNMENTS of COAL that may arrive in harbour during the year 1878, and for LANDING and CARTING all other GOODS to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of conditions can be obtained free of charge, at the Offices of the Company, No 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing," &c., and addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to Noon of the 4th day of December 1877.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT, C.E.,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, November 20 1877.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ABRAMOVITZ & Co.

THE INTEREST of Mr. DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PATELL in the above Firm has CEASED from THIS DAY. The business will be carried on in future by Mr. JOSEPH ABRAMOVITZ alone.

November 22, 1877.

ALL Claims against our Firm to be presented within THREE DAYS from THIS DAY and receive PAYMENT.

ABRAMOVITZ & Co.

Bombay, November 26, 1877.

KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE BEST DIARY PUBLISHED.

LETTS'S DIARY No. 8, 8vo. size, one whole page to each day, containing much useful information, with an appendix specially prepared for India, strongly bound in cloth boards.

Price Rs. 4-8 ; or free by post, Rs. 5-0.

THACKER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST.

	Rs.	As.
Col. Meadows Taylor, the Story of My Life. 2 *vols*.......	14	8
Burnaby's on Horseback through Asia Minor. *Portrait and Maps, Second Edition,* 2 *vols*..............	25	0
Russell's Tour of the Prince of Wales in India : *Illustrated. Second Edition*..........	37	0
Daniel Deronda. By George Eliot. 1 vol............	5	4
Gorham's Short Course of Military Law. *Second Edition. Rs.* 5-8 *or Interleaved.*	6	8
Indian Criminal Law and Procedure. By M. H. Starling, L. L. B. *Third Edition,* by Starling and Constable, 1877	29	0
Aitchison's Treatise, Engagements, and Sunnuds, relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. 7 vols............	42	0
Graphic, Extra War number. *Re.* 1. *Post free*	1	4
Baldwin's Large and Small Game of Bengal..........	14	8
The Works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A. 30 *Steel Plates, quarto.*	30	0
Reynolds' System of Medicine. 4 vols	66	0
Sidney's Book of the Horse, Coloured Plates, quarto......	22	0
Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery. *Seventh Edition.* 2 *vols*..................	25	0
Ringer's Hand-book of Therapeutics. *Fifth Edition*	8	12
Murchinson's Diseases of the Liver. *Second Edition*....	14	8
Sterndale's Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range. *Illustrated*	14	8
Johnston's Royal Atlas, 48 *Maps and Index. New Edition,* 1877, *Imp. Folio. Half Morocco*	90	0
The Personal Government of Charles I. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. 2 *vols*........	16	8
Baker's Turkey in Europe. *Third Edition*..	14	8
Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanors. *Fifth Edition.* 3 *vols*..................	80	0
Fisher on the Law of Mortgage. *Third Edition,* 2 *vols.*	42	0
Legislative Acts, 1876......	7	0
Burgess' Archæological Survey of Kattywar and Kutch, 1874-75. *Illustrated*......	45	0
Transactions of the International Congress of Orientalists, 1874	14	8
Yule's Travels of Marco Polo. *Illustrated. Second Edition,* 2 *vols*	45	0
Cope's History of the Rifle Brigade	16	8

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 27TH Nov. 1877.

CONSULS in London yesterday were still quoted at 96⅞, and French Rentes at 106¼.

The London General Produce Markets were unchanged. Seeds were unaltered, with the exception of Calcutta Linseed, which was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive. Wheat, Reuter says, is 1s. per quarter higher, but his arrival quotations only mark an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

At the London Skin Sales 1,577,000 were offered and met a fair demand. In Goat Skins light weights were 1d. per lb. lower, while fine and finest qualities were dearer. In Sheep Skins, common to medium, were in favour of buyers.

A payment of £200,000 into the Bank of England is reported, and the Money Market seems to have an easier tendency, the outside rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills being quoted at 3¾ per cent, a decline of ⅛ per cent. per annum.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady with sales 12,000 bales, spot quotations showing an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, G. F. Ginned Broach, G. F. Ginned Dharwar and G. F. Hingunghaut, while to arrive sales, are reported of Good Hingunghaut, with the good clause, December shipment, via Canal, at 6d. per lb. These indicate a certain amount of improvement, but we are unable to judge fairly as to the position of the market, owing to the omission in Reuter's New York message of the two days' receipts. On these figures everything at the moment depends, and we can only assume from the fact of New York prices being unaltered that they have been comparatively large, or we should have heard of more activity on the strength of Saturday's small figures.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 54½d. per oz., and we learn from private sources that the current quotation in the open market is 54⅛d. to ¼. The German Government, we understand, however, still adhere to their limit of 54⅜d., which may give a temporary firmness to the market, but if Council drafts are resumed at the beginning of the year, as most people seem to anticipate, the price of Silver cannot be supported against a lower exchange on this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a somewhat firmer feeling; the Banks showed more disposition to sell than buy, and a partial advance of 1-16d. was at one time established. During the day, however, weaker accounts were received from Calcutta, and not only has the previous partial advance been lost, but for private paper a decline of a like extent was eventually established. This reaction shows very clearly that the present condition of trade is not such as will support a higher value of the rupee. Money is by far too plentiful for any movement of the kind, and unless we have an announcement that Council drawings are not to be resumed at an early date, it seems very evident that Exchange cannot improve until export business becomes more active. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 8 11-16d. to ¾d. per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight...1s. 9 3-16d. to ¼d. „
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9¼d. to 3-16d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 3-16d. to ¼d. „

On Calcutta business has been done on demand to a fair extent at 3-16d. per cent. premium, but for 60 days' sight the quotation remains nominal at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet with no business of any importance doing, and we still quote Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅞ to Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET is dull and inactive, our quotations showing few changes of any moment. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower, National Bank Re. 1 higher. Land Companies are unaltered, as also are Press shares, with the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note a decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys, while Morarjee Goculdass are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 10 lower, Treacher and Co., Limited, Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON to-day has been a trifle easier. The Liverpool advices have been less active than were anticipated, and buyers in consequence have shown a disposition to hold for lower prices. The purchases reported for export are:—100 bales ready Hingunghaut at Rs. 215, and 200 bales Good Omra, for December delivery, at Rs. 204 per candy. Arrivals are now on the increase, but so far the quality is by no means high, most of the parcels showing a large quantity of black leaf. Later pickings, however, are expected to show an improvement in this respect.

SEEDS are still unaltered, the chief business being in Linseed at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-10½ per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue very dull, and for December loading cargo for Liverpool is scarcely obtainable by steamer at 25s. per ton. For Venice and Trieste 20s. is the nominal quotation. By sail there is no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS are still quiet and inactive. From the bazaar the clearances are only about 250 packages per day, and dealers holding heavy stocks are taking little from first hands. Prices are nominally unchanged, but the tendency is in favour of buyers.

COALS continue very firm to arrive owing to the absence of sellers, but on the spot prices are kept down by offers to sell at something like Rs. 2½ per ton under nominal arrival quotations. The stocks so offered, however, are mostly old [illegible]

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

The amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 22nd November was Rs. 1,02,09,691-15-7.

CURRENCY NOTE CIRCULATION, AND COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.

STATEMENT of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 31st Oct. 1877:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	5,84,24,080	65,56,564	1,07,79,585	2,54,32,466	4,27,68,615
Madras ...	1,84,54,180	88,34,175	...	60,00,000	1,48,34,175
Bombay ...	3,44,45,565	1,42,53,229	1,64,76,941	1,58,00,000	4,65,30,170
Allahabad.	63,42,595	61,01,570	...	31,00,000	92,01,570
Lahore......	58,48,220	46,47,245	...	33,00,000	79,47,245
Calicut......	25,16,265	26,91,705	...	7,00,000	33,91,705
Coconada...	9,36,135	4,92,605	...	5,00,000	9,92,605
Nagpore ...	10,27,265	11,27,880	...	6,00,000	17,27,880
Kurrachee.	24,72,960	18,18,235	...	12,00,000	30,18,235
Akola	14,11,455	11,66,870	...	3,00,000	14,66,870
Total...	13,18,78,720	4,76,89,728	2,72,56,526	5,69,32,466	13,18,78,720

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP HOMEWOOD, 1,124 tons, Captain T. Purdy, will sail to-day for Calao, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ABERCARNE, 710 tons, Captain W. Lewis, will sail to-day for Calao, in ballast.

THE S. S. CITY OF POONAH, 1,456 tons, Captain A. H. Luckhurst, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah. with a general cargo, and six hundred and nineteen, pilgrims.

THE SHIP MUSCATA, 1,389 tons, Captain Cutten, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (August 2nd), brought a cargo of 1,951 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain J. J. Shields, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Rangoon (November 2nd), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. LADY CLARE, 759 tons, Captain F. B. Jarvis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (October 22nd), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE S.S. HALIOS, 1,488 tons, Captain David Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (November 16th), with a cargo of 21,626 bags rice, 25 bales gunny-bags, 399 bags sugar, 1,015 bags oreed, 8 bundles twine, and 100 bags dry ginger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain G. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from China, brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—153 cases glass bangles, 5 cases beads, 43 packages sundries, 219 packages sundries and sea, 311 packages silk, 20 packages wax, 4 boxes silk piece [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

[illegible]

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

MADRAS.

[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

[illegible]

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Braind—W. & A. Graham and Co.
1364 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarthen—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1452 Italia (s), Danaldson—W and A Graham & Co.
1186 Nellie Martin (s), Fox—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
2299 Australia (s), Cates—Mails, 3rd December.
2091 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 17th Dec.

FOR JEDDAH.
1457 City of Poonah (s), Luckhurst—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1305 Adriana, Sinclair.
934 Hermit, Roberts.
1025 Orient, Webster.
1055 Schleswig Bride, Guttrie.

FOR ANTWERP.
993 Shadwan (s), Kennedy—W. and. A. Graham.
1093 Cydonia (s), Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
1286 Annot Lyle, English—The Captain
343 Flying Cloud, Williams—The Captain.
1421 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Zancla (s), King—W. Nicol, & Co.

FOR HULL.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
2724 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 11th December.

FOR ABERDEEN.
1109 Amaryllis (s), Blackburn—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CALLAO.
1124 Homewood, Pardy.

FOR MAURITIUS.
811 Arch Druid (s), Carmichael—D. Sassoon.
1061 Arago (s), Jones.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1200 Airy (s), Wilkie—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.
954 Morglay (s), Ward
876 Vortigern (s), Reid—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1152 Burgos (s), Curson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1250 Tagus (s), Clark—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.
1234 Austria (s). Rossal—A, Lloyd's & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.
1188 Australia (s), Bazzain—C. Grondona.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
873 W. H. Atkinson (s) Arland—The Captain.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
54 Futty Moombaruck, Nacoda.

FOR DUNKIRK.
861 Milton (s), Johansen—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.
527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—Hajee Zaneb Abadeen.
861 Marina (s), Ramsay—Hajee Cassom.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
296 Mittilla, Nacoda.

FOR CALAIS.
973 Trafalgar (s), Meiki—George Lockhart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 7th December.

NOT FIXED.
710 Abercarne, Lewis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
781 Adria (s), Stewart.
821 Agra, Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1533 Anglo America, Jordon.
1166 Alabama (s), Green—The Captain.
1292 Blairhoyle, Bryce—Finlay, Muir & Co
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay Muir & Co.
1270 County Carnarvon, Roberts Owen & Okel.
745 Clementina, Pozzio—The Captain.
1480 Cora (s), Coombs—The Captain.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart Latham & Co.
1437 Denone, Gaye—The Captain.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
[illegible]

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

[illegible]

COUNTRY TRADERS.

[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Nov. 22.)

[illegible]

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 24.)

[illegible]

service:—Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) G M Battye, Ordinary pension £ 365, Annuity £ 324-4.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut E M Nedham, 62nd Foot, Wing Officer, 36th N I; Lieut W G Dunsford, 108th Foot, Wing Officer, 34th N I.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major: Captains N M T Horsford, W L Samuells, and W L Noverre.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain: Lieutenants C E Wheeler, and A E Ward.

Lieut Col C A Benson, Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet.

The following promotion by Brevet is made, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th August 1864: Major Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut Colonel.

Captain G M Collings, R E, appointed by Her Majesty's Government to the Bengal Presidency, is attached to the Department of the Adjutant General in India, for special duty, with the rank and pay of an Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain the Hon'ble C Dutton, 85th Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Captain R H Grant, who vacates on exceeding the prescribed period of furlough to Europe.

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major J W Johnston, M D, and J Cameron, M D, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—D M Jack, W Owen, W B Smyth, J G Hancock, W Conry, E L Robinson, F G Kellie, J Mullane, A W Mackenzie, J Crofts, and D Mullen.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Maj C K M Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years. Captain D H Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Conductor J Evans, Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem.

Conductor Thomas Taylor, Army Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem.

Mr J R Bell, Executive Engineer, Indus Valley Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works in charge of the Sutlej Bridge Works.

That portion of Notification, dated 3rd Oct, appointing Mr C E B Ross, an Accountant, on probation, is cancelled.

Sergeant J Edward, Supervisor, is retransferred from Bombay to the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr R D Falkiner, Executive Engineer, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe with the usual subsidiary leave.

Lieutenants J G Day and G M Porter, R E, Assistant Engineers, are posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Mr W R Barker, Assistant Engineer, has been transferred to the Saugor Division, Military Works.

Lieut W H White, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Captain T Gracey, R E, Executive Engineer, is tranferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The following officers are transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway:—Mr M S Dooley, Executive Engineer, Mr T E Curry, and Mr C E Younghusband, Assistant Engineers.

Mr R H Froude, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan District.

Mr B Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Upper Scinde District.

Mr L E R Smith, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted furlough for one year.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 3	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	Nov. 29	8-0 A.M.	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 29	1-0 P.M.	2 P.M.
China	Dec. 11	3-45 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Australia	„ 7	3-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland .... As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Tuesday ....Dec. 11

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday..................Dec. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Monday ....Dec. 17

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

CALENDAR FOR NOV.—DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 28	English Mail expected.	6 17	5 19	4 42 m 5 22 a	11 17 m 11 22 a
Th. 29	......	6 17	5 20	5 48 m 6 45 a	0 26 a ...
Fr. 30	......	6 18	5 20	6 51 m 8 2 a	0 41 m 1 30 a
Dec. Sat. 1	......	6 19	5 20	7 51 m 9 5 a	1 57 m 2 24 a
Sun. 2	1st Sunday in Advent..	6 19	5 20	8 41 m 9 59 a	2 59 m 3 11 a
Mon. 3	....	6 20	5 20	9 31 m 10 46 a	3 55 m 3 57 a
Tues. 4	.....	6 21	5 20	10 17 m 11 30 a	4 43 m 4 41 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY
AND
COMEDY COMPANY
EVERY EVENING.
See first page for Programme.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.

T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. B.
Bombay, 26th November 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
„ with Rollers 10 „

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—November 26th, at Dhobie Talao, the wife of Hugh Atkinson, Bombay Police, of a son.

DEATH.

GRAY—November 27th, at Rampart Row, of abscess of the liver, Captain Archd. Gray, B. I. S. N. Co.'s Service, aged 42.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

MALE—November 17th, at Lucknow, the wife of W. Fox Male, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MOENS—November 18th, at Goruckpore, the wife of S. M. Moens, C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

MOENS—November 17th, at Goruckpore Marguerite Florence May (Daisy), daughter of S. M. Moens, C. S., aged 4 years.

SHALLARD—At Bangalore, Julian Charles, son of Charlotte and W D Shallard, aged 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1877.

As the winter season advances, which was, in the opinion of some thoughtless partisans, to have witnessed the precipitate retreat of the Russians from Bulgaria, the collapse of the Turkish resistance to the Russian invasion becomes more painfully apparent. Beyond some purposeless skirmishing, the army of Shumla seems to be quite incapable of attempting any movement from the eastwards for the relief of Plevna; while not only is the army at Orchanie, to the south-west of Plevna on the Sofia road, unable to advance, but the strong position it holds has been repeatedly and vigorously attacked by an eager and confident enemy, who now asserts that he has at last driven the Turks back from the line of the Balkans near Orchanie, and thus made himself master of all Western Bulgaria. So far as one can judge, though of course all the news that reaches us now is one-sided, the Turks having for a month past been cut off from any communication with Osman Pasha, the Russians seem now to treat it as a matter of course that Plevna must fall as soon as the invested army runs short of provisions, and to feel themselves strong enough, while closely guarding the line of circumvallation, to undertake formidable military operations in other parts of the theatre of war. They are no more fettered, in fact, by the Turkish retention of Plevna, than the Germans were by the French occupation of Metz after the battle of Sedan. The extraordinary feature of this campaign is, that such a marked ascendancy should have been acquired by one belligerent before any general action has been fought. The battle of Dabnik, which decided the fate of Plevna, was only an insignificant affair so far as the numbers engaged on either side were concerned; and on no occasion has any Turkish commander ventured to risk the fortunes of the Empire in a pitched battle. The strength of the Turks has not been broken by one great blow: it seems rather to have mouldered away. Already, as might have been anticipated, the shrewd and selfish Pashas at Constantinople, foreseeing the utter ruin of their interests if they go on with the war to the bitter end, have sounded the Prime Minister of Austria, through their Ambassador at Vienna, as to the possibility of arranging terms of peace through the mediation of the Great Powers. The reply of Count Andrassy, that the time has not yet come for mediation, shows that the Triple Alliance is still binding, and that Germany and Austria are pledged to connive at the overthrow by Russia of the Turkish Empire. Of course, any terms of peace that have yet been spoken of by the St. Petersburg papers are only interesting as showing to what lengths Russian ambition, intoxicated by success, is now prepared to go. The English Ministry have so played their cards that, whichever side wins, English interests must be sacrificed; but we should think they will hardly be so pusillanimous as to look on quietly while Russia seizes the Turkish fleet and annexes Armenia, unless they agree with Mr. Lowe that the English nation, consisting of upwards of 30,000,000 of a brave and warlike race, and forming the most compact, the wealthiest, and the most enterprising State that has probably ever existed, a nation which for the last thirty years has sent forth hundreds of thousands of emigrants every year to people and reclaim the waste places of the earth, not only without feeling the strain but with the result of developing more actively its own riches and strength, that such a nation cannot afford to maintain a European army of 60,000 to 70,000 men in India without feeling this demand on its resources in men fit for arms quite overwhelming. If Mr. Lowe represents the real political sentiment of the English people, not only is it certain that India must be, as he says, a source of weakness to the Empire, but such a faint-hearted set as the Englishmen of the present generation are not likely to be troubled much longer with the possession of any Empire at all.

WE have seen it asserted that there must be some inaccuracy in a statement we made a few days ago about the notes of the temporary forced loan which was recently raised by the Government of India being openly offered for sale in the Money Market at 92. No notes, it is said, were issued. The money was only borrowed for a period of four months, and whatever certificates of indebtedness may have been given by Government to the lenders are personal, and not payable to order, so that they cannot be transferred. Besides, it is argued, four per cents. are now selling at 94, so that the seller of a certificate bearing 6 per cent. interest, and the principal of which is repayable next January or February, would be a lunatic to sell his bond at 92. All we can say in reply is that attempts have been made in Bombay to raise money on such certificates or acknowledgments of debt given by Government to persons in Upper India. Nor is it absolutely certain that the intending sellers must have been lunatics. On the contrary, they may very well have supposed that the Government of India must be itself insane, when it had recourse to the questionable expedient of secretly putting the screw on well-disposed natives, through the agency of its own district officers, to obtain the means of replenishing its exhausted Treasury. Considering the ignorance prevailing amongst the natives as to the real intentions and position of the Government, the rumours of warlike disturbance which constantly fill the air, and the panic created by alarming statements as to the financial consequences of the expenditure on Famine relief, we should not be at all surprised to learn that Sir John Strachey's last master-stroke has appeared to the native imagination as a symptom of the approaching dissolution of British rule in this country. The argument that a man who holds Four per cent. paper at 94 would not be such a fool as to sell Six per cent. paper at 92 is not unanswerable. In the first place, the persons who have lately granted the Government benevolences may not be holders of ordinary securities, which are chiefly held in the great towns, for this new loan seems to have been raised among rural capitalists; and, again, they may have been willing to put their faith in the old and recognized form of obligation, which is current all over India, while having their doubts as to the real worth of new bonds of an unfamiliar appearance, and issued on terms and in a manner excellently calculated to arouse suspicion. Very probably the object which the holder of the bonds offered for sale in Bombay had in view was to ascertain if the acknowledgments of the State for the forced loan were genuine, and if bankers and merchants in the great cities would purchase them as readily as if they were what is generally known as Government paper. For the distrust thus sown, which has affected the credit of the State, and done much political mischief by infecting men's minds with a fear that the Government must be meditating some new and startling schemes for which it requires to raise by stealth large sums of money at an excessive rate of interest, the Finance Minister alone must, we suppose, be held responsible; and we look upon this forced loan of Sir John Strachey's as the greatest financial blunder that has been committed in India in our time.

THE decline of sport which has for some time been manifest in Bombay seems lately to have extended to Madras. The *fiasco* of the stewards of the Wellington races and their ill-timed discussion as to the costs of the case in which they have so ignominously retired has much to do with the decline of racing this season in the sister Presidency. Madras itself has given no sign of an approaching meeting. Bangalore is reported as being in a very shaky state. The racing at Vizianagram seems to have been most wretched, inasmuch as the chief winner there has been eulogized in print in a little article all to himself, as not being such a "screw" as he was thought! But with all this it has been reserved to Moul Ali to put the finishing touches to the farce of carrying on what is termed "sport" in the Madras Presidency. This is the more remarkable as we learn from the prospectus issued that there were no less than seven cups and "pieces of plate," aggregating a value of Rs. 4,750, offered in three days' racing, besides added money to the value of Rs. 1,950, which would, with the cups and pieces of plate, become considerably more when the entrances were added. With such a bill of fare before us, we expected to see at least *some* good horses run; but we gather from our contemporary, the *Deccan Times*, that not one horse came to the cantonment to contest the prizes, that in consequence only ten of the fourteen races came off, and that in these "the entries were poor." Looking down the list we should be apt to say they were *disgracefully* poor, for it appears to us that the same horses kept appearing again and again, and when a race over one and-a-half mile is pronounced "a gift" to a horse of "Disraeli's" stamp, we can draw an easy inference of the merits, as race horses, of his companions. There must be a screw loose somewhere when such a burlesque on racing as this is offered to the public who come from a distance to see sport that would put an ordinary Gymkhana to the blush. The contemporary from whom we have gathered our intelligence of the meeting mentions the abandonment of the Bowenpilly Sky Meeting as probably being the cause of failure. We are not prepared to say whether this is so; but we are prepared to say that when stewards abandon a freely advertised meeting, as this proposed one at Bowenpilly was, and give no reason for it, they shake public confidence. But when they emasculate a prospectus, by changing terms of races, weights, selling rules, and what not, with the facility that they have done in the case of the Moul Ali races, they so completely undermine all trust in their capabilities, that it is small wonder no racing man will trust himself, or his horses, to their knowledge of the laws which should govern horse-racing. We have dwelt on the Moul Ali races at some length, as they are fresh in the memories of those who read the advertising columns of the press, and who will now not be surprised that beyond the local press there has been no record of their accomplishment, and also because we think as far as we can see that they point a lesson on the decline of sport in the Madras Presidency. Every one connected with racing must know and feel how essential it is for the well-being of a meeting that the stewards should be prepared to adhere to a once published prospectus, and allow no considerations, save weather, or national calamities, to cause them to alter it, and everyone is equally aware that if changes, the like of which we have chronicled, do occur without any reason being offered to the outside public, the stewards of such a chameleon-like meeting will see it a failure. In former days we re-called the names of men on the Madras side, who were always glad to act as stewards and work hard for the getting up of sport. But we now scan the lists in vain for them. They are yet in the Presidency, but they fight shy of the crowd of aspirants for turf legislatorships, and the result is that the racing of Madras appears latterly to have been conducted on the "selection of one from each regiment" principle, and that this utterly wrong principle has been the death-blow not only to present racing men, but must tend to choke off many a promising young hand who would be only too glad to commence a "little bit of racing" could he be sure that the stewards of the various meetings in his Presidency were men who not only took some interest in the sport, but knew something about the duties of the position they had accepted.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT BHOWNUGGUR.

THE following address was read to H. E. the Governor by the Thakore of Bhownuggur on Nov. 17:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—Whilst welcoming your Excellency to Bhownuggur, we beg to express our most cordial thanks to your Excellency for having so kindly consented to come here this day to open this building as the Bhownuggur Alfred High School. This building is from a design of Major Mant, and is under the supervision of our able Executive Engineer, Mr. Sims.

Our High School was opened under Mr. Jamsetjee Oonwalla, a Master of Arts of the Bombay University in 1872, and since that time it has succeeded in matriculating nine boys. In order to connect these students with the new building, we intend giving them some prizes, as a mark of approbation to them, and an encouragement to others; and we beg that your Excellency, after declaring this building open, will be kind enough to present them as the first act performed within its walls.

The following address was read to H. E. by the Head Master of the High School, Bhownuggur, on Nov. 17:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the desire of the members of the administration here, I humbly beg leave to lay before your Excellency some statistics in connection with the educational institutions of the State. I shall endeavour to be as brief as possible, so as not to encroach upon your Excellency's valuable time.

The first vernacular school was established in 1851, but five years afterwards to keep pace with the advance of education in other parts of the Presidency, on the recommendation of Lord Elphinstone and Mr. Hope, who was then our Educational Inspector, the present Anglo-Vernacular School was established in 1856 under the head mastership of Mr. Prannarayan Myashunker Dixit, a student of the old Surat School, who holds the same post to the present day with great credit to himself.

On the 8th July 1872, the present High School was formally opened, Mr. Peile, then our Director of Public Instruction, and now our Political Agent, having been pleased to appoint me its first head master. There are now, as I have been informed by Mr. Prannarayen, exactly 100 schools in this State—one high school, 2 anglo-vernacular schools, 88 boys' vernacular schools and 9 girls' schools. The total number of boys studying in these schools is 5,278 and that of girls 422.

It is an interesting feature in the history of education in this State, that the central girls' school is now presided over by a young Hindoo lady, Miss Vithabai Sukharam, a successful pupil of the Poona Normal School. Our High School has been successful in matriculating within the short space of five years nine students—not a very large number certainly, but when one takes into consideration the number of pupils in our schools, especially in the higher classes, as well as when one institutes a comparison of the percentage of the students passed with the students sent up, the total result compares favourably with the result obtained by the other veteran high schools of the Presidency, to which our High School is but a child of yesterday. The result this year cannot be known yet; but out of eight candidates presented five have successfully passed in English. Of the three candidates that passed last year two have availed themselves of the Bhownuggur scholarships, and now attend the Elphinstone College. In conclusion on this auspicious day—a day which will be to us a *dies certa notandus* in the annals of our educational institutions, we, the teaching staff, the students, the ex-students of the school, humbly beg to state that we all feel very grateful to your Excellency as the head of the Government of this Presidency, and the Chancellor of the University, for having consented to open our High School,—a ceremony which it is our proud privilege to look upon as a reward for the successes we have achieved in bringing this High School to its present status.—*Floreat Academia.*

Sir Richard Temple then rose and addressed the company as follows. He expressed his satisfaction at receiving an address in English composed and read by the young Chief of Bhownuggur himself who had been educated at the Rajkumar College, and who by good attainments in English was setting an excellent example to his future subjects and officials. He then alluded to the fine Indo-Saracenic architecture of the building which was being opened that day, and to the talent, taste and skill displayed by its designer, Major Mant. Adverting to the statement just made by the Head Master he acknowledged the satisfactory fact that the Bhownuggur State had full 5,000 scholars in its schools, but remarked that after all this amounted to but one per cent. on the population of the State, 500,000, and that at the present rate of progress the number ought in time to be raised to 10,000 or 15,000. He then alluded to the several University graduates who were present in their academical costume and to the number who had passed through this High School, for the matriculation, urging these undergraduates to study for degrees, and intimating the intention of Government to establish an additional college at Ahmedabad for the benefit of the Guzerati-speaking people, and foreshadowing the possibility of one day establishing a college at Rajkote to which the several High Schools in Kattywar (now five in number) would be feeders. He then praised the girls' school which he had just seen with its trained native schoolmistress, and hoped that many native ladies in Kattywar would undertake the useful and important profession of teaching, inasmuch as the profession of a schoolmistress was so honourably esteemed in the most civilized countries of the world. In conclusion he drew attention to the many openings and positions for educated youth offered by the rising manufactures and commerce of the Bhownuggur port, and by the many works of material progress going on, and hoped that these positions would be filled not by foreign youths from other places but by young men born and bred in the Bhownuggur State and educated in the Bhownuggur High School.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEESA, Nov. 24.

I REGRET to have to communicate another death, from hydrophobia, of a soldier of the Artillery. He was bit ten about three weeks ago by a dog belonging to one of his comrades, and about six days ago the poor fellow became ill, and after intense suffering for four days he expired. He was, however, conscious to the last moment of his life. He was a young man, and bore a fine character. This is the second soldier who has died from hydrophobia within the last two months. So serious are these casualties, and so dreadful the fate of these men, that all who keep dogs should be made to muzzle them, the alternative being a heavy fine. It is high time, indeed, that some measures were taken against these roaming animals. In spite of the order issued some time ago to destroy all dogs loose about the station, I see hundreds, and that too of the worst pariah kind. Somebody ought to be hanged for this. It is to be hoped that now, at least, the authorities here will rid the station of the danger complained of.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

19th October, 1877.

FROM the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to report, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following information regarding the realisation of the land revenue of this Presidency in the year 1876-77, exclusive of the Province of Sind, where there was no drought.

2. The land revenue to be collected amounted to Rs. 2,62,99,590. Out of this the sum of Rs. 2,33,40,250 was collected on the 31st August 1877. The amount of remissions granted up to the same date on account of failure of crops through drought amounted to Rs. 2,15,110. As regards the residue, the subject was carefully considered by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and it was finally determined that all the outstandings should be treated as recoverable balances and so entered in the accounts.

3 Many of these balances are owing by people who are tolerably well off, and these will be gradually recovered with care and judgment when the ripening crops are brought to market. In other cases the monsoon of 1878 will be awaited. Should that prove abundant, and should a plentiful harvest be the fortunate result, it is confidently anticipated that these remaining arrears may, for the most part, be collected in 1878-79.

4. As regards those remissions which have been granted, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council may be assured that the utmost care and vigilance were exercised before granting them, and the Governor in Council is convinced that the liberality of Government has been very seldom misplaced, considering the enormous number of claims which had to be investigated. At the same time he can unhesitatingly assert that the large revenue which, in an exceptionally distressing time, has been collected, has been realised without any harshness or undue pressure.

5. A further report will be made in due course showing how the outstanding balances are being recovered.

26th October, 1877.

Telegram from the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

Your telegram of to-day. Demand for the districts, which yielded Rs. 2,33,40,250 this year as per my letter of 19th October, was for 1874-75 Rs. 2,59,85,640; collections were Rs 2,58 25,619; balance Rs. 1,60,021. For 1875 76 demand Rs. 2 60,32,735; collections Rs. 2,58,70,222; balance Rs. 1,62,513.

31st October, 1877.

From the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 535 (Famine), dated the 12th October 1877, in which you say that the "Governor General in Council would be glad if the Bombay Government could favour him with statements showing approximately the effect of the famine on the Bombay land revenue of the season 1876-77, and also a forecast of the probable loss of land revenue due to the drought in the season 1877 78."

2. My letter No. 6276 of the 19th October 1877, which crossed your letter under acknowledgment, gave some of the information required by you. In the second paragraph of that letter I showed that the land revenue to be collected in 1876 77 amounted to Rs. 2,62,99,590. In 1873-74 the land revenue to be collected from the same districts amounted to Rs. 2,58 35,262. In 1874-75 it amounted to Rs. 2,59,85,640. In 1875-76 it amounted to Rs 2.60.32,735. From these figures it will be seen that, notwithstanding the drought, a steady increase of land revenue to be collected has taken place in this Presidency during the last three years. This, of course, is mainly due to the revised assessments.

3. I now come to the second question raised by you, *viz.*, the probable loss of land revenue due to the drought in the season of 1877-78 This subject gave His Excellency the Governor in Council much anxiety at one time. But this anxiety, I am desired to state, has been entirely dispelled by the late bountiful rains. He now sees no reason whatever why the whole of the land revenue of 1877-78 in the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, Concan and Guzerat should not be punctually collected in the current year.

4. In the Province of Sind the accounts are not so good; but even there, though it may perhaps be necessary to postpone collecting a portion of the land revenue of 1877-78 until next year, His Excellency the Governor in Council does not contemplate the necessity of granting any remissions.

5. In conclusion, I am desired to attach a minute written by His Excellency the Governor on the subject.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE IN THE DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY THE FAMINE OR SCARCITY OF 1876-1877.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 30th October, 1877.

The collection of the land revenue in those districts of the Bombay Presidency which have been affected by famine has received the most particular attention from the Local Government. As I had occasion to notice this matter with much stress while acting in the capacity of Famine Delegate before joining this Government, I beg further to record the considerations which suggest themselves from my present stand-point in the Government of Bombay

The land revenue, endangered in the Bombay Presidency by the famine of 1876 and 1877, amounted to 262 lakhs of rupees or £2,620 000.

From the very first, that is, in January 1877 when Famine Delegate, I represented to the Government of Bombay the expediency of only suspending the collection of the land revenue in these districts, and of refraining from making any promises to the people of remission. It was understood that the Government was at that time disposed to allow remissions generally, although the exact amount of such remissions had not been settled. It was apprehended, however, by many at the time that, from 40 to 50 lakhs of revenue, £400,000 to £500,000, might have to be remitted. Afterwards the Government agreed to suspend only, and not to remit, nor promise to remit, save in a few exceptional cases. On joining the Government on the 1st of May I found that very few remissions had been granted. A large sum (about 50 lakhs of rupees or £500,000) had, however, been justly held suspended for collection, pending the result of the seasons. Entirely concurring in that policy, I fully carried it out with the concurrence and support of my hon'ble colleagues. We got in all we fairly could, reducing the 50 lakhs suspended to 30, and then to 27 lakhs. We knew of course (June 1877) that the people could not then pay the £270,000 or £300,000 of land revenue held in suspension and regarded as the outstandings of 1876-77. But we hoped that they might be able to do so hereafter, if the summer rains of 1877 should prove propitious. There were indeed some few cases where collection of the suspended revenue was hopeless, and in these revision was granted. But the total thus remitted did not exceed £21,600 or Rs. 2,16,000.

But the summer rains began to come and then ceased coming. And up to end of August our hopes of collecting the outstanding £270,000 for 1876-77 became fainter and fainter. Indeed, fears arose that some of the revenue for the current year 1877-78 might have to be suspended in addition. However, the season took a turn for the better from the 31st of August and 1st September, and we perceived that the revenue for the current year 1877-78 would be safe. We then immediately instructed our Collectors to collect fully for 1877-78, to keep their eye on the £270,000 outstanding for 1876-77, and to collect that as soon as might be practicable after realisation of the land revenue of the current year 1877-78. These outstandings might be collected during this last-named year, or at all events during next year 1878-79, if the summer rains of 1878 shall be propitious.

Recently, the October rains have been so abundant (I say abundant rather than propitious, for in some parts they have been excessive) that we learn that the Collectors will after all be able to get in much of the outstandings (£270,000) during the current year 1877-78. This we have accordingly ordered, adding that whatever may remain is to be got in as soon as possible after the rains of 1878. If no more bad or unseasonable weather supervenes, and if nothing further goes wrong with the weather, it is not over-sanguine to say that, by next spring 1878, nothing out of the outstandings will remain to be collected, save a residue which will come in during the ensuing summer. In that case, the loss of land revenue during the famine of 1876 and 1877 in the Bombay Presidency will not exceed 3 lakhs of rupees or £30 000—a loss which is comparatively insignificant, as it will be remembered that the revenue endangered by the failure of harvests amounted to 262 lakhs of rupees or £2,620,000. The loss therefore will, as we now hope, be the merest fraction of one per cent.

It is remarkable too that, owing to revision of settlements, the land revenue demand during these very years of scarcity has gone on slightly increasing. On the whole our present trust is that the land revenue of the Bombay Presidency will virtually not have suffered at all from the famine.

Till this happy result shall have been fully attained, the final verdict may be withheld; it *will*, however, be attained if under Providence we are spared any further calamity of season. In that case, it will reflect credit on the ryotwaree system and the Revenue Survey and Settlement of Bombay, and on the resolute, manly and industrious character of the Natives of the Deccan.

We are much indebted to the discrimination and steadiness evinced by our Collectors and Revenue Commissioners. We are also specially indebted to our Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., to whom the general supervision over the revenue pertains.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Governor General's Camp, Maindroth, 12th Nov. 1877.

From C. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 57, dated the 31st October, furnishing a report and forwarding a Minute by His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the land revenue collectors in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

2. It appears that the land revenue demand for the famine year (1876-77) was Rs. 2,62,99,590, as against an average demand of Rs. 2,59,51,212 for the three previous years; that out of this demand Rs. 2,15,110 had been remitted, Rs. 27,41,230 had been suspended, and Rs. 2,33,40,250 had been collected up to the end of September 1877. The Bombay Government expect that, with the bountiful harvests now in the ground, the ryots of the Bombay Presidency (Sinde only being excepted) will be able to pay in full the land revenue of 1877-78, and to pay in part the suspended arrears of land revenue for the year 1876-77.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council directs me to state that these results, achieved, as explained in your previous letter, without harshness or undue pressure upon the people, are most creditable both to the revenue system and to the Revenue Officers of the Bombay Presidency. The Government of India further recognises that this success is due no less to Sir Richard Temple's strenuous advocacy than to the Bombay Government's ready acceptance of the principle, that in times of drought the Government may suspend, but ought not to remit, such portion of the land revenue as cannot at the time be collected without undue pressure on the people.

with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

News from the seat of war in Bulgaria reports, that the Russians have captured the town of Etropol, situated to the south-east of Wratza.

According to a Russian official despatch, the Russians have succeeded in capturing the Turkish stronghold of Provitz, near Orchanie, which hitherto had been considered as impregnable. The troops who took part in the capture had previously performed a march of forty-eight hours through an inaccessible region. The Russian loss is described as trifling.

It is currently reported that the Turks have abandoned their positions at Orchanie.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.

Marshal MacMahon has resolved upon adopting a policy of resistance.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 29th October arrived at Southampton to-day per s.s. Hydaspes.

LONDON, Nov. 26, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 5/16d.

Bar Silver .... 54½d.

The sum of £200,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Athol, Clive, and Zeal have left for Bombay via Suez Canal.

3 per cent. Consols for account...... 96⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 106⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m., yesterday :—

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	27th— 1-39 p.m.	0 57
,, Turkey (perfect)—no messages.		
,, Suez (perfect) ..	27th— 2-40 p.m.	0 58
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	26th— 9-48 p.m.	nil.
,, Turkey (perfect)—no messages.		
,, Suez (perfect) ..	27th—11 a.m.	nil.
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	26th—no time	nil.
,, Turkey (perfect)—no messages.		
,, Suez (perfect) ..	26th— 8-5 a.m.	nil.
From China—		
Via Amoor (perfect)—no messages.		
,, Singapore (perfect) ..	27th— 5-5 p.m.	nil.
From Australia—		
Via Singapore—Interrupted.		

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	44	0	6
,, Galle	15	38	7	47
,, Kurrachee ..	0	52	0	1
,, Madras	0	42	0	5

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 27, 9 40 A.M.

H. M. S. Czarewitch and Tenasserim, from the north, in sight.

GALLE, Nov. 27, 7-50 A.M.

French Mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 27, 9.45 A.M.

French Mail steamer Amazone, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 8 11-16d. to ⅞d. per Re.
Do. ,, 6 months' sight..1s. 9 3-16d. to ¼d. ,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9½d. to 3-16d. ,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 3-16d. to ¼d. ,,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free).... Rs. 12

Single Copy.......................... As. 4

The full particulars of Captain Swiney's death, says the *Pioneer*, leave the main facts just as our telegrams have already described them. Captain Swiney was in command of Fort Mackeson, the garrison of which consisted of a squadron of the 17th B. C. and 100 men of the 28th P. I. On the night of the 19th, he and Captain Trotter (the D.A.Q.M.G. of Peshawur, who was out at the Fort for a couple of days) heard that some of the Pass Afridis were coming down to attack a village about four miles from Fort Mackeson. They went out early, and thus forestalled the Afridis, who, when they saw the village occupied, opened fire at a range of about 600 or 700 yards. The fire was briskly kept up on both sides for about an hour and-a-half, with the loss on the part of the Afridis of a couple of men, perhaps more, but it cannot be ascertained accurately, as they generally carry off their dead at once. No loss occurred on our side. Our troops, 50 or 62 infantry and about 30 sowars, then made a retrograde movement, when the Afridis, who thought they had succeeded in driving us back, advanced from behind the hill whence they were firing, and came down so close that Captain Swiney determined to charge with his handful of sowars. Wheeling about, he led his men on, he himself being about 30 yards in front with Captain Trotter, D.A.Q.M.G. Captain Swiney singled out the chief, or the man who seemed to be the chief of the Afridis, and cut him down; but the man managed to recover himself, and as Captain Swiney was wheeling round on him again, the Afridi made a cut at him and caught him in the forearm, severing some arteries. Seeing Captain Swiney fall, one of his men charged the Khan (Captain Swiney's adversary), and ran him through with his lance. Some Afridis were taken prisoners, and altogether four or five were killed. Captain Trotter's saddle was struck by a bullet during the fight. Captain Swiney was brought back to the Fort; but he lost so much blood, that although the arteries were tied up by the native doctor, he died shortly afterwards. His body was brought in to Peshawur on Wednesday, and buried at 5 o'clock. In district orders the General in command describes how he fell, "gallantly leading his men on to the charge against the Afridis, &c &c.," and the General also regretted "the loss of this most smart and promising cavalry officer." Our latest letters from Peshawur, dated Wednesday, say—"The 20th P.I. march to Fort Mackeson to-morrow morning at 5 a.m. 400 of the 9th, the 17th B.C., and a battery of Artillery on Saturday. The precise object of the movement is not known. One thousand Khyber Afridis are marching along the bottom of the hills towards Fort Mackeson."

The 9th N. I., Colonel C. Thompson commanding, leave Baroda on Thursday evening for Bombay, and will arrive here on Friday morning. The 20th N. I., Colonel Torin Thatcher, who exchange stations with the 9th, will start for Baroda in two special trains on Friday evening, arriving at Baroda on Saturday morning.

The 11th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Annesley, left Allahabad, *en route* to Bombay, after a halt of a few hours, by train at 4 p.m., on Saturday, homeward bound. A rather novel and interesting display of the perfect accord between the British and Native portion of the garrison at Umballa, where the 11th had been so long quartered, took place on the day they started. The 10th Bengal Cavalry also, quartered there, mustering at the station in great force, and greeting the departing Hussars with vociferous cheers and the warmest demonstrations of regret.

Captain the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th Foot, is confirmed in the office of Deputy Quarter-master-General, in the place of Captain R. H. Grant, who vacates on overstaying his furlough.

We hear that the 3rd Hussars have sent a challenge to the Bombay Polo Club which has been accepted. The match will take place at Mhow on the 27th of December. The following are the probable players of the 3rd Hussars :—Capt. Berkeley, Messrs. Anderson, Jackson, Rant, and M'Ivor or Freeman. The Central India Horse also hope to have a team at Mhow this Christmas, so we shall have at least two good matches. There will also be pigeon shooting, races, and a ball given by the 17th Leicestershire Regiment. So that Mhow will be by no means a bad place to spend the Christmas holidays.

H. M.'s 54th Regiment left Morar last Monday week *en route* for Calcutta. Agra will be reached in eight or nine marches, and from thence train will be taken to Calcutta. The regiment is timed to arrive at Fort William on the 4th proximo, H. M.'s 2-12th Regiment leaves Calcutta for England on the 6th proximo.

We learn, says the *Indu Prakash*, that an atrocious murder has been attempted at Bhooj by a man of great influence at the Durbar. It is said the town Police one night discovered in a corner of a street a man completely covered with cloth and tied up with his mouth effectually gagged. On being untied and taken before the Police, he stated that he had been beaten in the presence of the man of influence aforesaid, who ordered his servants to tie him up and throw him into a particular well. So he was tied up and carried to a certain distance, and then was cast in the corner where he was found. He was thence carried to the civil hospital, and his statement taken down before the City Magistrate, and the case taken out of the hands of the Police. The policemen who found out the man were not examined, and the foot-tracks they had secured were not attended to in the course of the Magisterial enquiry. After the lapse of nearly a week the Political Agent went from Mandvi to Bhooj and took up the enquiry. This in brief is our information. We hope the authorities will make a searching enquiry, and discover the culprit in the case. The alleged non-attention to the foot-prints secured by the Police already amounts to the loss of valuable evidence, and it is to be hoped that every care will be taken to trace the offence to its true source. Barbarous cruelty on the part of influential individuals is not quite unknown in Bhooj, and the case of a slave girl who was severely branded all over the body some two years ago in this very town will doubtless be in the recollection of the local Political authorities.

The Parsee cricketers of Bombay, we hear, are getting out a well known English professional to coach them for a few months previous to their visit to England in May next. The player they have engaged is W. McIntyre, who is a Nottinghamshire man, but has played for Lancashire for several years past. He is chief professional of the Bolton Cricket Club.

The writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says :—"The Jowaki expedition has certainly been more talked about in Calcutta this week than the more important European war, for the death of poor Captain Swiney has brought it more immediately home to us, by many of whom Captain Swiney was well known. For he commanded the Calcutta Volunteer lancers for some time, a position requiring no small amount of tact and good temper, and was liked and respected by all. In all manly sports, such as polo, &c., he was ever to the fore, and in his own profession, as an officer, was thought very highly of by his superiors. But it strikes me as somewhat strange that, with so large a force as went out, there was no one capable of tying an artery, no very difficult operation at any time, though I suppose some satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming. But in Calcutta, at any rate, we feel that we could better have spared many another man."

The editor of the *Indian Church Gazette* has had, we think, a very exceptional experience among English women in India, if the following—which we quote from that periodical—be true: "People must walk along the high road of Indian life with their eyes very tightly shut if they have not noticed the increased passion for gambling among women as well as men. Probably there has always been a set of men who have played their four rupee points at whist and a gold mohur on the rubber, and they have found a host of imitators in the lower walks of life. But gambling on the part of women is of a recent growth, in the extent which it now prevails. You are invited out to dinner and when you look round the drawing-room, you observe that there is not any piano. Ominous sign. The hostess does not play or sing herself, and has some other way of amusing her guests, so after dinner you are asked to make up a rubber of whist or take a hand at *Napoleon*, and you retire having won or loss some 10 or 12 rupees. You vow that this must be recovered at some future time, and you invest in a ten rupee ticket for the English Derby; this does not succeed, so you go on playing again and again until you have acquired a love for it. It is remarkable how much this passion for play has increased among young women, married and single. You meet out in society a bright looking girl in a well fitting Princess dress, she has just won 100 rupees on *Tom Tit* in the local Derby. You see a young married couple looking careworn and weary, the husband has had to pay Rs. 50 for the third or fourth time as his wife's losings at whist."

A correspondent writes to the *Statesman*, "I am afraid there is ground for believing that in view of the finanical situation, the Government of India intends to disendow, either wholly or partially, the various ecclesiastical establishments in this country. A circular has been sent to Government servants asking them to state the name of the Chaplain of whose services they avail themselves and the frequency of their attendance. It is impossible to imagine why this information should have been asked for, unless for curtailing the Budget-grant under the head of religion."

His Highness Maharajah Scindiah has commenced the construction of a new palace which promises to outshine the one which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales occupied during his visit to Gwalior. The work has been entrusted to Major Michael Filose, C.E., Minister for Public Works.

LOTTERY IN AID OF St. XAVIER'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—In reply to your correspondent's letter signed "A Subscriber" in your to-day's issue, I am desired by the trustees to call his attention to what is written in the body of the ticket; and for any further information, and the cause of delay in not fixing the positive drawing date as yet, he is requested to apply to the treasurer of the above lottery, who is empowered by the trustees to furnish every information about the matter.

Bombay, Nov. 26. S. V. Q.

MUNICIPAL NEW WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to draw the attention of the Corporation to the necessity of opening immediately the new road leading to Mazagon from the Frere Road. This was sanctioned at one time, but for want of funds it was allowed to stand over, and it is strange that because the voice of its principal advocates, the late Capt. Henry and Narayen Wassoodew, can no longer be heard, the matter should have been entirely forgotten. What are the representatives of the Mazagon ward doing? Are they not aware of the greater necessity now existing for the immediate construction of this road in consequence of the traffic now passing to and from the Mazagon Cotton Green or Mazagon Land Company?

Another little matter to be attended to, and the cost of which would be trifling, is the widening of the road from the place where poor Capt. Henry met with the fatal accident to the spot where he was actually killed. Mazagonites greatly feel the deaths of the two gentlemen named herein, who always took a great interest in the welfare of its residents, and they are determined at the next election of Municipal representatives to do away with ornamental representatives.

A MAZAGONWALLAH.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA.

Extract from proceedings of the Government of India, dated Simla, the 16th November.

Read again—Resolution dated 31st March 1877, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted to exterminate wild animals and venomous snakes in British India in 1875.

Resolution.—In the Resolution of March last Local Governments and Administrations were requested to review briefly the year's operations and to express their opinion on the result; but some Provinces have simply forwarded the returns submitted by district officers.

2. The annexed statement summarizes the year's operations except in Mysore and Coorg, from which Provinces no return has been received. The provincial returns, however, still show a want of care in their compilation, and some have had to be returned for revision. * * * *

3. The noticeable features in the returns are the following: Last year it was found that 21,000 persons and 48,000 head of cattle were destroyed during the year by wild animals and venomous snakes; that 22,357 wild animals and 270,185 venomous snakes had been killed; and that Rs. 1,20,015 had been expended in rewards. This year it appears that 19,273 persons and 54,830 head of cattle have so perished; that 212,371 snakes and 23,459 wild animals have been killed; and that Rs. 1,24,574 have been expended in rewards. In Madras, Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the numbers of persons killed by wild animals and by snakes are considerably less in 1876 than in 1875; in the other Provinces the figures do not exhibit any great variations, except in the Central Provinces, were deaths rose from 617 in 1875 to 1,098 in 1876. The Chief Commissioner states that no new or special measures have been adopted in view to the extermination of wild animals and snakes, but there is no explanation of the greater mortality shown in his returns. As regards the loss of cattle, the figures of the year seem unsatisfactory. While Madras and Bombay show fewer cattle killed, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and British Burma show materially larger numbers. It is also probable that even the figures now reported are only approximate to the truth, as the agency for reporting the mortality caused to men and cattle is still imperfect, though more perfect than it used to be. The unfavourable figures testify possibly to better reporting and not to really greater mortality. As regards rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals (including snakes), more was paid in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, and less in the Punjab and in Assam.

4. The Government of India trust that in future years the returns may be more accurate and may be reviewed by the local Governments which submit them, and that the measures reported may be more effective.

LOSSES AT SEA.

The second mate and six of the crew of the American ship Granger arrived at Singapore from Labuan on the 11th November and reported the wreck of that vessel on the 25th October last, on the Swallow Shoal, Pulawan Passage, while on her way to Manila laden with coal :—

Left Liverpool on the 29th June 1877, bound for Manila, laden with coal. Had a good passage to Java Head. On the 25th October at middle watch, ship struck on Swallow Shoal in the China sea. Stood by the ship till the 27th, and finally left the wreck on the 27th October; the ship had then 17 feet of water, Captain going in a long boat with 8 men and his wife, chief officer and 7 men in the quarter boat, and myself and 6 men in the starboard quarter boat. Lay near the ship until she sank at 12 a. m. At 1 p. m. on the 28th October, sighted a barque on port tack and gave chase to her, abandoned the chase about 5 p. m. after having fired guns and made signals. On the 28th parted company with the Captain and mate's boats, which were provisioned for 14 days, and feel confident they have been picked up by some passing ship. Reached Labuan on Sunday, the 4th November, nine days after abandoning the wreck, and learned nothing of either the Captain's or the mate's boats. On arrival at Labuan, reported the wreck of the Granger to the Master Attendant, who provided us with passages to Singapore on board of the British steamer Cleator, and reached Singapore on the 11th instant. The Granger was owned by Messrs Sewell & Co. of Bath, was of 1,500 tons, and commanded by Captain Done.

The following report was addressed on the 2nd Nov. to the Master Attendant, Singapore, by Captain Jackson of the O. S. Co.'s steamer Diomed, which had arrived there from Hongkong :—

October 19th, 9 a. m. Sighted the hull of a ship ahead, stopped, put a boat out, and had a look at her. Found it to be the hull of an iron vessel apparently from 900 to 1,000 tons, completely burnt out, nothing but a ton or two of smouldering ashes in the bottom, not a vestige of wood left, iron bowsprit standing, topsides, stringer plates, beams, &c., all warped, steering gear gone, but making little or no water, plates still hot; thought of towing her, but gave up the idea as impracticable, ship having nothing in would most likely have capsized at the first sheer, with even a speed of, say, 6 knots. Not being able to sink her, left her, and proceeded on the voyage at 11 a.m. Position by obs. at noon Lat. 8·00 N. Long. 70·02 E. The only letters legible were G. O. W. on starboard quarter; from this, the style of ship, and what little paint was still left on her, I took her to be one of the "City ships of Glasgow," probably bound for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

Evading a licence.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Narayen Waljee and Dinshaw Cowasjee, stable-keepers, were fined each Rs. 10, by Mr. W. Webb, for keeping or letting for hire a public conveyance without a licence.

Assault.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Soundy was fined Rs. 30, by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Goverdhun Munjee, on the 5th instant, at Hornby Row. The assault appeared to have been committed with a whip, because complainant let off fireworks on the public thoroughfare close to the residence of the accused.

Committed to the Sessions.—Two Mahomedans, named Basshարat Hoossin and Tuubbhoy Russoolbhoy, were yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with smuggling a quantity of opium, weighing 30 seers and 20 tolas, valued at Rs. 544, into Bombay from Indore. The prisoners were detected by Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali, the head of the police detective establishment.

Criminal breach of trust.—Callianjee Mowjee, a partner in the firm of Veerchund Rowjee and Co., merchants in piece goods, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Sha Dewchund Damoodhur, in the employ of the said firm as a shop servant to recover outstandings, &c., charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 75-11, alleged to have been recovered by accused for complainant's firm, and misappropriating the same to his own use.

The late fire.—J. B. writes to us—"There is no doubt that Mr. Kemp was right, when he stated at the Municipal Corporation, that the fire engine at the late fire was inefficiently rigged. The ladder was too short by four feet, to reach the top of the ground floor of the house adjoining Thacker and Co. The hoses were so slippery that they could not be held in perpendicular position for the want of more beckets, and the ropes should have hoops spliced into them. Two crowbars were supplied by a neighbour, and if they had been available at the commencement of the fire, there is no doubt a large quantity of property would have been saved."

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

Play in this match began at 11 o'clock, and the Parsee captain having won the toss sent in J. M. Patell and A. C. Major to the bowling of Wyer from the Pavilion end and Francis from the top end. Wyer opened the bowling by delivering to Major, who put the first ball to leg for 2. Off the fourth ball of the same over Major was caught at the wicket by Michael standing rather deep. Bhickajee took the vacant wicket and slipped his first ball for one. Francis bowled slow underhand "curlers," to one of which Bhickajee ran out and hit hard, but only one run resulted. Two byes were run off the next ball by a piece of loose fielding behind the wicket. The next two overs gave only three runs all from Francis, but in Wyer's third over Bhickajee made a fine cut for four off the first ball. Bhickajee in the next over ran himself out in a very foolish way, there not being the shadow of a run. Kapadia now came in and at the same time Francis made way for Macrae from whose first over Patell made a single, Kapadia a fluky one for 2 in the slips, and placed the third ball neatly to leg for 1. Wyer's next over was a maiden, but Kapadia made an uppish hit for 3 in Macrae's next over, and in the following over of the same bowler drove him well for 5, one run, however, being short. This brought 30 up. Patell and Kapadia each slipped Wyer very neatly for 1 each, and in the next over, Macrae's, Kapadia hit the last ball for 5. Michael now took up the bowling in place of Wyer, and his first over was a maiden. Francis displaced Macrae, this time bowling round arm with a great break, causing Patell great uneasiness, he being evidently at sea as to how to play them. A drive off Michael by Kapadia for 3 and a neat cut by Patell for 1 followed by a place to leg for 2 by Kapadia brought up 40 on the telegraph board. The two next overs were maidens. Off Michael's 3rd over Kapadia put a ball in a fluky manner over the bowler's head for 1 run. In Francis' following over Patell was finely caught by N. Oliver, left-hand, at shot slip. He had played very steadily for his 8 runs. (3 wickets for 47.) Libuwalla took Patell's place. Francis now sent down his third successive maiden, his bowling having been of a kind which required the batsmen to play all they knew to keep the ball out of their wickets or a fielder's hands. Kapadia made a very hard drive off Michael in the succeeding over which unluckily for him struck his partner's wicket, no runs being obtained. The Parsee's scorer, however, ever alive to their interests, wished to score 6 for this hit, and appealed to the umpire for a confirmation of his opinion. Kapadia put up a ball from Francis' fourth over at mid on, but no one was near enough to secure it, and off the last ball he made a 3 to leg. Libuwalla and Kapadia gave two sharp chances for a run out in the next two overs through over eagerness to obtain runs. Directly after Libuwalla cut Francis very well to the road, but after running three Kapadia attempting another, when another was impossible, was run out. He had put together 26 by some good hits, although his play at times was rather fluky. Bezonjee soon after going in gave a difficult chance off Michael at short leg, which was not taken, but off the next ball Libuwalla was caught in the same place by Moore. (5 for 57.) Furdoonjee now joined Bezonjee, and made a single off the first ball he received and the next ball but one, a "head ball" of Michael's, he spooned over the bowler's head for 2. The same batsman in the following over of Francis' drove a ball, which ought to have fallen into the hands of long on, but the sun shining full in the fielder's face, the catch did not come off and four runs resulted; and off the following ball made a similar hit. Wyer took up the bowling in place of Francis and his first over seemingly harassed the batsman to a great extent, he making vain endeavours to hit the ball once or twice with his leg. 70 was now put up. From the first ball of Wyer's second over Bezonjee was well caught by Michael, standing back at the wicket. (6 for 70.) Bhimjeebhoy took the vacant wicket but soon lost his partner, who was bowled by Michael, the score being unchanged. With two more added the new batsman, Reporter, was caught by Oliver off Wyer. 8 for 73. D. H. Dharwar now became Bhimjeebhoy's partner and made two twos in the same over. Bhimjeebhoy relieved a little wild hitting by a very fine cut for 3 off Wyer, Dharwar doing the same in the next over from the last ball of which he was well caught at slip by Dr. Maule. The last man Dadachanjee went in for slogging, and made two twos off Michael by uppish hits. He was soon afterwards well stumped by Oliver off Michael. The innings closed for 85. Analysis of the bowling is as follows :—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Wyer..................	12	4	20	4
Francis..................	10	3	25	2
Macre	4	0	16	0
Michael	12·2	4	20	2

After tiffin the Gymkhana were represented at the wickets by Wyer and Tennent, the latter receiving the first ball from Fardoonjee which the umpire called a no ball as he did the second and third, the latter Tennent cut for 3. The fifth ball was also called "no-ball" Kapadia began the bowling at the Pavilion end delivering a maiden. In Furdoonjee's 2nd over 4 no-balls were again called, whereupon the game was suspended and a discussion took place as to these no-balls, the umpire urging that the ball was jerked, in which opinion he was generally supported by the Gymkhana players, the argument of the Parsees being that what had been allowed at two previous matches ought not to be objected to now. The matter was settled by a fresh umpire being substituted and a new bowler put on. The two batsmen were playing very steadily, although runs were by no means slow in coming, both batsmen playing very neatly to leg and in the slips, where Tennent made two fours. By the help of several small items 40 was put up, shortly after which Bhickajee took the place of Bezonjee who had been substituted for the bowler of no-balls, Fardoonjee. His first ball Tennent put up dangerously near square leg. The score soon after reached 50, and Libuwalla relieved Kapadia. 3 singles were made when Tennent got a 3 in the slips, and soon after Wyer made a 3 to leg. 60 was now reached, and Reporter took the ball and from the first ball Tennent was caught from a hit spooned up at mid on. He had played a very good innings for 35, his hitting being very neat. 1 wicket for 67. The first ball Wyer received after Lyon joining him, he drove finely down to the Pavilion for 6. In the next over from Bezonjee Lyon placed the ball to leg in the neat style peculiar to him for four and two. This brought up 80. Furdoonjee was now put on in place of Reporter, and two no balls were called which put the bowler at his wits' ends as to how he should deliver the ball. In the same over Wyer slipped a ball to leg for 3, which raised 90 on the board. Kapadia here relieved Bezonjee and 2 singles were made off his over. Lyon in Furdoonjee's next over drove him finely for five, and another drive for 3 by Wyer brought up the 100. The state of the game now looked very well for the Gymkhana, and some of the Parsee spectators not relishing the turn affairs had taken went away. But the first ball of Kapadia's next over bowled Wyer, at which there was a loud and prolonged shout from those Zoroastrians, who, not despairing, had remained to cheer their players with their ever ready applause. Wyer had played a very fine innings of 41 not giving a chance, and playing in the style which has gained him an enviable reputation as a batsman. Oliver joined Lyon and cut the first ball he received for 3. Lyon drove the next hard, but only one run was obtained. Bezonjee now took up the bowling at the Pavilion end, the first ball of the over Lyon sending to leg for 4. Off the next he was let off at point, and in gratitude placed the following ball to leg for 4, bringing up 110. Oliver and Lyon knocked the balls about freely for a while, but were parted when they appeared to be getting well set, Lyon being bowled by Kapadia. Francis took the vacant place. In the following over, Oliver was neatly bowled by Bhickajee, the ball removing his off bail. Dr. Maule joined Francis, but their partnership also was soon wound up by the same bowler who disposed of Maule with a ball similar to that which "did for" Oliver. Moore, the next man in, was missed in his second over at long-on, and very soon afterwards, he was bowled by Kapadia. There were now six wickets down for 132 runs. Young, who took Moore's place, only stood for an over or two, and was then bowled by Bhickajee for a "duck." Rayner who came next, and Francis batted steadily for some time, and raised the score to 150, at which point Francis relieved the monotony of ones and twos by a fine drive off Bhickajee to long-on, which produced four. Just before drawing stumps for the day, Rayner got a fine hit to the off from the same bowler, and the score was left at 160 for seven wickets. The game will be continued next Tuesday. The following is the full score :—

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB. First Innings.		GYMKHANA. First Innings.	
Patell, c Oliver, b Francis...	8	Tennent, c Kapadia, b Reporter	35
Major, c Young, b Wyer ...	2	Wyer, b Kapadia	41
Bhickajee, run out	10	Lyon, b Kapadia	25
Kapadia, run out	26	Oliver, b Bhickajee	3
Libuwalla, c Moore, b Francis	8	Francis, not out	21
Bezonjee, c Young, b Wyer	10	Maule, b Bhickajee	1
Furdoonjee, b Young	4	Moore, b Kapadia	2
Bhimjeebhoy, not out	7	Michael, b Bhickajee	0
Reporter, c Oliver, b Wyer	0	Rayner, not out	16
Dharwar, c Maule, b Wyer	2	W. Lang, to bat	
Dadachanjee, c Oliver, b Young	4	F. C. Macrae, to bat	
b	4	b 8; lb. 1; n b 7	16
Total	85	Total	160

CRICKET AT DEESA.

TELEGRAPHISTS vs. SERGEANTS 2-15 REGIMENT.

DEESA, Nov. 24.

This long expected return match came off yesterday, and the former were beaten by one innings and 24 runs. Sergeant Paisley, who, it will be remembered, was nowhere in the former match, was exceedingly lucky in the present one, and scored 68 runs, exceeding by three the total scored by the Telegraphists in their first innings.

SERGEANTS.

Paisley, not out	68
Metcalfe, s Johnson	3
Holmes, run out, Johnson	55
Castleworth, c and b Johnson	12
Trollope, b Johnson	0
Smith, l b w	1
Neild, s Johnson	9
Fuller, s Johnson	3
Keech, s Johnson	3
Simpson, s Barnes	3
Pigott, s Johnson	0
Byes	18
Wides	5
Total	177

TELEGRAPHISTS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Game, b Holmes	0	c Pigott, b Trollope	7
F. Marks, s Paisley	31	c Paisley, b Trollope	14
Barnes, b Trollope	5	stumped	1
Donaghey, b Holmes	5	b Smith	5
Johnson, b Paisley	13	c Metcalfe, b Smith	31
Johnstone, b Paisley	3	b Smith	1
Stevenson, b Paisley	5	c Simpson, b Trollope	15
Burke, b Paisley	2	b Trollope	0
G. Marks, b Holmes	0	b Paisley	4
O Keilly, b Paisley	0	c Paisley, b Trollope	0
Woodman, not out	1	not out	6
Leg byes	1	Leg byes	1
Wides	1	Byes	3
Total	65	Total	88

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

The Drainage Commission met again yesterday afternoon, when Captain Morland, the Master Attendant, was examined. Dr. Hewlett, who was also to have been examined, was too unwell to attend. We regret to hear that he is ill with fever. The report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting will be published to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, when there were present :—Mr. J. M. Maclean, Chairman; Colonel Hancock, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Mathew Kirkham, the Hon'ble Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and M. A. Rogay, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, also the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. H. Wynford Barrow, Secretary.

Before the Chairman's arrival, Colonel Hancock was, on the motion of Mr. Raghunath, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy, called to the chair, which he resigned in a few minutes afterwards.

TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Sanction was asked to a transfer of Rs. 3,100 from savings in the grant for the desiccating machine to meet excess of that amount in section III B, Disposal of Town Sweepings (Conservancy Branch) caused by the hiring of 4 wagons from the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Nowrojee asked if the expense had already been incurred.

The Municipal Commissioner said it had.

Mr. Nowrojee objected to the matter being brought before the Town Council for sanction after the expense had been incurred. This was an irregularity which had often and often been committed.

The Municipal Commissioner said they could not wait: it was necessary the sweepings should be removed at once.

Mr. Nowrojee—What is the length of time for which the wagons were hired?

The information was not available, and further consideration was postponed.

ENGINEER'S BUNGALOW AT TULSI.

Sanction was next asked to the payment of Rupees 1,671-12-9 on account of law charges, stationery, making alterations to the engineer's bungalow at Tulsi, &c., the amount to be debited to the New Toolsee Water Works Loan.

The Chairman (Mr. Maclean) said he could not see why the items for law charges and stationery should be mixed up with that for the alterations to the engineer's bungalow at Tulsi. He thought there ought to be something to show when the expense for the alterations (about Rs. 1,500) was incurred.

Mr. Nowrojee raised an objection to passing this item. Every thing had been done, the expense was incurred, the existence of the Town Council ignored, and then the Council were asked to sanction the amount. Mr. Nowrojee thought it was time these irregularities were put a stop to.

The items were passed except that regarding the Tulsi bungalow. It was resolved that the Executive Engineer should be requested to furnish a statement why the alterations to the bungalow were made without the sanction of the Town Council being previously obtained.

THE NEW TERMINUS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The next subject was further consideration of the application from the G. I. P. Railway Company to be allowed to erect for their new terminus two entrance carriage porches and one arcade over the footpath along the Market Road at Boree Bunder.

Mr. Stevens, the engineer in charge of the proposed G. I. P. Railway terminus, showed plans and designs of what promises to be a magnificent two-storey edifice, which the members of the Council carefully inspected.

After some conversation, the application was granted.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council was asked to fix a day for holding a special meeting for the consideration of the Bombay Municipal Amendment Bill as modified by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

The Chairman said the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, had now been printed; and he had received a copy yesterday.

Friday, the 30th inst., was fixed for a special meeting of the Council.

A NEW CENSUS.

The next matter was further consideration of a letter from the Health Officer, No. 11,942, dated 16th October 1877, regarding the recent increased mortality in Bombay. In connection with the letter, the Chairman was to move—"That, in the opinion of the Town Council, a census of the population of the Town and Island of Bombay should be taken during the year 1878."

The Chairman said Dr. Blaney was to have seconded the above proposition, of which he had given notice, but he was unavoidably absent. At present the impression was that any statistics they had before them were worthless; and whenever an argument, based on the last census, was used, the answer to it was that the population had since increased. The Health Officer was also of the same opinion. They would have to take a census in a few years; and as they had the authority of the Government of India, they might do it as soon as possible.

Mr. Nowrojee feared that, if they took a new census, it would be something like the last one.

Mr. Dosabhoy thought that a census in a simpler form than the last one would secure better returns and could be done cheaper.

The Chairman altered the notice of motion and moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish an estimate of the cost of a simple enumeration of the inhabitants of the town and island of Bombay.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

REPORTS OF RECENT FIRES.

The next subject was a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, No. 8,520 of 1877 dated 2nd November 1877, forwarding reports on the fire which broke out in the premises recently occupied by Messrs. Thacker & Co., Rampart Row. A memorandum from the Deputy Executive Engineer, No. 7,117 of 1877, forwarding report from the chief turncock on the same, was also submitted. Also letters from Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., No. 3,569 and No. 3,607 of 1877, forwarding reports on the fire which broke out in the following places: (1). In the house belonging to Jewanjee Maharaj at Bhooleshwur. (2). In the compound of the mess of the 21st Regiment N. I. (3). In a cadjan hut at Dadur Road. (4). In the house belonging to Premabai (woman), Dongree Cooly Street. (5). In a hut belonging to Hyptoola Abdool Hoossein and situated at Parell. (6). In a hut belonging to Sewji Jannoo, also situated at Parell. (7). In cadjan hut belonging to Gopal Atmajee, situated at Mahim.

The Chairman said the important point was whether, as stated in the newspapers, there was a want of water at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Thacker and Co.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was water, although there was not a sufficient pressure, and one of the engines unfortunately broke. He himself was present at 10 minutes to 2 a. m.; and he was satisfied that everything was done that could be done.

Mr. Nowrojee expressed his surprise that, if there was no want of water, the flames should have spread over the building so rapidly as they did.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was seen from the first that they could not save that house.

Mr. Nowrojee said a question had arisen whether there were any buckets or hatchets brought by the men of the fire brigade.

The Municipal Commissioner said he certainly saw some buckets, but did not count how many there were.

Mr. Kirkham said it was possible for a bye-stander not to have noticed everything on the occasion. He was glad of the contradiction Sir Frank Souter had made of the statement that there were no buckets at the fire at Messrs. Thacker and Company's premises. As to there being a fire brigade or no fire brigade, he (Mr. Kirkham) thought it was a mere play on the words.

Mr. Nowrojee read some extracts from the budget estimates, showing there was a fire brigade establishment of 50 or 60 individuals, costing Rs. 1,035 per month, and argued it was perfectly clear they had a costly fire brigade. The statement should not therefore have gone forth to the world that there was no fire brigade in Bombay.

After some further discussion the papers were recorded.

AN APPLICATION FOR MORE LIGHT.

The Chairman said a petition had been received from the inhabitants of 2nd Bhoywadda Street asking for gas lights, and complaining that Vehar water was not supplied to them.

It was resolved to inform the petitioners that the Council could not interfere in the matter, and that their petition had been referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement :—4·38 square yards of ground at No. 21, Church Gate Street, from Mr. Cursetjee C. Mehta, at Rs. 60 per sq. yard.

Sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 417-6-8 for making the wells near the Pedder Market water-tight; the cost to be met from the grant for maintenance of water works for 1878.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 1721 to the Collector of Bombay for settlement of two claims on account of compensation for land taken up for the Tulsi pipe line.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Mr. Rustomjee Burjorjee Meethaiwalla of 13·74 sq. yards of ground taken up for the improvement of 3rd Marine Cross Lane.

The Secretary read a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a petition from the registrars of births and deaths, praying that the increase recently made to their salaries should have effect from 1st September 1877 as their increased duties commenced from that date. The Commissioner recommended that the request of the petitioners be complied with and the expenditure of Rs. 375 for three months on that account be met from the surplus cash balance.—The recommendation was sanctioned.

This was all the business before the Council.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Colonel Hancock in the chair. At the last meeting, certain new works, proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and recommended by the Town Council, were passed. Sanction was then asked to a grant of Rs. 21,000 for building a new police station and quarters at Pydhonee and purchase of land for the same. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee opposed the grant and proposed an amendment, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, "That the proposed grant of Rs. 21,000 for building new police station and quarters at Pydhonee be not sanctioned, but that an adequate supply of water for domestic consumption, and for the protection of life and property on the occurrence of fires, being of greater importance to the city of Bombay than the construction of permanent and commodious quarters for European superintendents of police, this meeting resolves that the available surplus income of the Municipal Corporation for the next year be reserved for appropriation towards the construction of a service reservoir at Bhunderwada, and mains as proposed by the Municipal Executive Engineer in his report on 'an improvement of the water-supply of Bombay,' submitted to the Corporation on the 19th January last; or towards any other approved means of improving the present defective supply and distribution of water in the city, so as to utilize the Vehar water supply as much as possible." Thereupon a second amendment was proposed by Mr. Raghunath Khote, and seconded by Mr. K. C. Bedarkur, "That the consideration of this question be deferred until the whole scheme, said to be in contemplation for the provision of lines and stations for the police, is laid before the Corporation." As it was late, the meeting adjourned until yesterday. The Chairman yesterday read the proposition and the two amendments; and the discussion on the proposed grant of Rs. 21,000 was resumed. At Mr. Raghunath's request, the following addition was allowed to be made to his amendment :—"That the cost of the same should be met by a loan, and not from current revenue." Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. V. R. Luxmonjee, proposed a third amendment, "That Rs. 21,000 be sanctioned for building a new police station and quarters at Poydhonee and purchase of land for the same, provided that Government agree to contribute one-third of the cost." Mr. Kirkham, some time after he had addressed the meeting, wanted to propose a fourth amendment; but the Chairman ruled he was too late. On a division, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's amendment was carried. The Corporation next sanctioned the following new works :—

Drains at Dhobies Lines..................................	Rs. 4,800
Sluices (Water Works)	,, 5,000
Asphalting foot-paths round Crawford markets.	,, 3,060

Very little more work remained to be done, but members left in a hurry, and for want of a *quorum* the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE FIRST PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

GOOLBAI *vs.* MANOCKJEE LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.

This case, in which the plaintiff sues defendant to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of a promise of marriage, was resumed on Friday last, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court. It is the first case of its kind among Parsees, and a large number of members of that community crowded the Court and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormasjee, appeared for the defendant.

Dhunnabai, woman, examined by the Advocate General—I am a married woman. I know Limjee Manockjee and his wife Jerbai. I used to go to their house for about a year and a half or two years for domestic work. I know Goolbai, their daughter-in-law, whom I have known for about the same period. I became acquainted with her at her father-in-law's house. I recollect being asked by Jerbai on one occasion to examine Goolbai as to her pregnancy. I found on examination that Goolbai had been going seven months with child. I made a report of the result of the examination to Jerbai and her husband Limjee Manockjee. Both Jerbai and Limjee made a suggestion to me, in consequence of which I accompanied Goolbai to Damaun. I was sent by Jerbai. I had received directions from Jerbai and Limjee as to what I should do at Damaun. I went to Damaun on the third day after I made the report on Goolbai's condition. Rustomjee, a servant of Goolbai's father, and Dadabhoy, her brother, accompanied me to Damaun. Dadabhoy is about fifteen years of age. We stayed in Damaun at the house of Rustomjee's cousin, named Framjee. That house is a dwelling-place wherein Framjee's mother, wife, and children lived. The liquor-shop is distinct from the house. On the fourth day after our arrival at Damaun, I went alone to Surat for a nurse, and I took one to Damaun to examine Goolbai. I had received directions to that effect from Jerbai and Limjee Sett before I started for Damaun. The nurse examined Goolbai in the presence of myself and Rustomjee. Nothing was done after the examination, and the nurse went back to Surat the following day. I remained at Damaun with Goolbai twenty days; and I returned to Bombay in consequence of my illness, leaving Goolbai at Damaun. Dadabhoy and Rustomjee were living at Damaun, and I left them there. Jerbai paid me Rs. 7 before I left Bombay, promising to pay me the balance on my return. She had promised to pay me Rs. 50 for my trouble. I have not been paid the balance yet. When Jerbai told me to examine Goolbai, only myself, Jerbai, and Goolbai were present. At the examination, also, we three only were present. Before the examination, I had not heard that Goolbai was in the family way. When I reported the result of the examination to Limjee, he, Goolbai, Jerbai, and myself were present. A question was put to Goolbai about her pregnancy, when she said——

Mr. Gill objected to the answer as the conversation did not take place in the presence of the defendant.

The Advocate General argued that the answer was clearly admissible. Under the Evidence Act, in corroboration of the statement made by the plaintiff in her evidence.

The Judge was of opinion that the answer was admissible.

Witness continued—In answer to that question, Goolbai said she was pregnant by her husband. She at the same time produced two small letters, and which were read by Limjee Sett in our presence. He wrote something on another piece of paper and returned the letters to Goolbai. I don't know what became of the other writing. Limjee Sett having read the letters and having examined the handwriting thereof, went to call the defendant. He returned to where we were with the defendant and Pestonjee. A conversation afterwards took place in Limjee Sett's room, which is distinct from the place where the letters were read. That place was the bath-room. In Limjee Sett's room, he, Jerbai, myself, a servant named Shapoor, the defendant, and Pestonjee were present. Limjee Sett and Jerbai said that, in consequence of Goolbai's pregnancy, their character was at stake. Both then advised defendant to marry plaintiff in order that their character should not suffer. Defendant said he would marry her after she had given birth to a child, and that, meanwhile, she should be sent to her parents or abroad. The same evening I accompanied Jerbai when she left to take Goolbai to her parents' house. On our return home the same evening, another conversation took place in Limjee Sett's room, in which it was arranged that I should accompany Goolbai to Damaun. When Limjee Sett returned with defendant, the two letters were shown to him (defendant), and he admitted them to be his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill.—I was in the habit of going to Jerbai's house a year and a half or two years previously to my examination of Goolbai; but have not gone there since the examination. I was called to work for Jerbai when she was in seclusion for a month. I am not known as a female doctor. I acted as a midwife seven years and a half ago, but have left off that sort of work since I performed the ceremony of self-purification. I used to visit Jerbai every third, fifth, or eighth day, only to spend my time. I went there with my sewing materials. I live at Mazagon with my husband Eduljee Pallonjee Marolia, who is my second husband, the first one having died when I was only seven years old. I have three daughters and two sons by Eduljee. None of my daughters was betrothed to Hormusjee, a brother of Rustom, the servant. Jerbai occasionally called me to her house, not to do domestic work, but to look after the children of her daughter. It was Jerbai who first reported to Limjee Sett that Goolbai was with child. I had not been to Jerbai's house about ten days previously to the day on which I examined Goolbai. On the day of the examination, Jerbai simply said to me "See what is the matter with Goolbai; she has not sat in seclusion." On all the occasions about that period that I went to Jerbai's house, I saw Goolbai there. I examined Goolbai not in the bath-room, but in her bed-room. Besides myself, Jerbai was present at the examination, which was made at 8 a. m. Jerbai immediately went into her husband's room to make a report to him. I, Shapoor, and Goolbai, were then standing near the bed-room. Shapoor happened to have come there for an order from Jerbai. After a conversation in Limjee Sett's room, he and Jerbai came out. The letters were afterwards read to in the bath-room. Goolbai brought them from a cupboard in the passage. I saw her take them out and secure them about her waist. It was not in the bath-room that Limjee Sett wrote something on another piece of paper. From his own room Limjee Sett went direct to the bath-room to read the letters produced by Goolbai. She handed the letters to Limjee Sett in the bath-room. He did not read them aloud, and I did not know the contents. I saw Limjee Sett return the letters to Goolbai in his own room after writing something. I followed Goolbai from one room into another by Jerbai's directions. The defendant was not in the house at the time. Limjee Sett went out in a carriage to call him, and returned with him and Pestonjee in about half an hour. I, Jerbai, and Goolbai sat in a sofa which was in the hall. On his return, Limjee Sett went direct into his own room and called Jerbai in. Neither I nor Goolbai was called into the room. I afterwards went to my house. The same evening I was sent for, and there was a meeting at which Limjee Sett, Jerbai, Goolbai, the defendant, Pestonjee and myself were present, while Shapoor was standing outside the room at a short distance.

The Court here adjourned for tiffin.

Cross-examination continued—At the interview that took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Limjee said, "send the girl to her parents' house." Jerbai and I accordingly took her there. No altercation whatever took place on that occasion. I was present at 8 o'clock that evening at Jerbai's house; the arrangement that the girl was to be sent to Nowsaree or Damaun took place before this. I know Rustai; I do not know his native place, but he was living at Damaun. He was sent for by the girl's mother. On the evening of the day after we had taken the girl to her parents' house, a telegram was sent to Damaun by Soonabai, the girl's mother, I went to Limjee's room then; nothing was said about the letters on that evening. It was Jerbai's proposal to send the girl to Damaun, and not Soonabai's. I am quite certain that this porposal was made at Jerbai's house, and not at Soonabai's house. I and Jerbai and Limjee Sett were the only persons in the room when this proposal was made I did not agree to it. I agreed to take her to Damaun, attend to her confinement, and bring her back for a sum of Rs. 50.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—Jerbai informed Limjee of the result of the examination. The letters were read in the bath-room after they were produced from the cupboard. After reading them, Limjee took them into his own room, and after taking a copy returned them to the girl. Limjee then went in a carriage to call Manockjee. He returned with Manockjee and Pestonjee; I did not go into Limjee's room where the conversation took place. Pestonjee went with Manockjee into that room. It was on the day after I had examined Goolbai that the conversation took place at a meeting held by Jerbai, Limjee Manockjee, and Pestonjee, when Rustomjee arrived from his native country. It was on the same day that I examined Goolbai that she went to her house. Rustomjee was present at a meeting at Soonabai's house on the day after Goolbai went to her parents' house. The meeting held by Jerbai, Limjee Manockjee, Pestonjee, Rustai and myself was at Jerbai's house. This meeting was held after the meeting at Soonabai's house. Occasionally I went to Jerbai's house after a few days' interval, or whenever I was sent for by Jerbai.

Rustomjee Dorabjee Amroleewallah examined by the Advocate General said—I have been in the service of Goolbai's father for the last 22 years. I know Goolbai. I was in the employ of Cowasjee, Goolbai's maternal uncle, who lived in the same house, where Goolbai was born. I know Limjee; Cowasjee is Limjee's brother. I was at Damaun in July 1876, and in consequence of receiving a telegram, I left for Bombay. I first went to my master's house, and then went to Limjee Sett's house, where I first saw Limjee and his wife. Shortly afterwards Pestonjee and Manockjee came in. I know Shapoor, Limjee Sett's cook; he came to my master's house to call me. I, Limjee, Jerbai, Pestonjee, and Manockjee were in the one room while Shapoor was standing by the door, which was open. Dhunna was also there. After Manockjee and Pestonjee came there, Jerbai spoke to me. I first spoke to Jerbai, saying, "What disgrace is this; we have been asking you to celebrate the marriage, and you have not done so." Jerbai then said, "Yes, all this has happened; let bygones be bygones. Manockjee admits that the child was by him, and that he would marry the girl after abortion of the child is procured" Manockjee, who was present, then said, "If abortion be not procured, he would marry the girl after the birth of the child. He further said, if the child was born and was given away to somebody, he would marry the girl. It was then proposed to send the girl to Damaun—this proposal was made by Jerbai in the presence of the others. I said, "How am I to take the girl?" Jerbai and Limjee said, "Take her with Dhunna, the nurse of our house." At this interview Limjee said to me, that if I received any letters at Damaun, I was not to reply to them, but to write to him or to Soonabai. After reaching Damaun, I wrote to Limjee and informed him of our safe arrival. I received three letters from Limjee while there written by him. I received two or three other letters from Shapoorjee Byramjee, who was Limjee's cook, the same man who went to call me. He was at Nowsaree at that time when he wrote to me. These letters I gave to Mr. Eduljee Reporter. (These are the letters I received from Limjee now produced.) One of the letters is without date or signature. Nowrojee Mody, who is mentioned in one of the letters, is Limjee's landlord.

Here Mr. Gill objected to the letters being put in, as they were written by defendant's father. The Advocate General said the objection was too late. The Court held the letters were admissible.

Witness continued—This letter, dated 26th July 1876, which I received at Damaun, was written by Dorabjee, the son of Jewanjee, who is a servant in the employ of Limjee. Another letter, dated 27th July 1876, I also received from Nowsaree. I do not know the handwriting. I gave all these letters to Mr. Eduljee Reporter. (Put in and marked for identification.) I took Goolbai to Damaun. Dhunna went with us and Goolbai's brother Dadabhoy, was also with us. Dhunna got unwell and returned to Bombay. I, Goolbai, and Dadabhoy remained at Damaun. We were there for one month Dadabhoy was there the whole time. We lived in Framjee Dadabhoy's house. Framjee's mother, sister, sister-in-law, and his wife, were living in the same house. Limjee wrote letters to me; they purport to be written by Jeewanjee Heerjeebhoy. I know defendant's handwriting, therefore I say they were written by him. For a long time plaintiff's parents and defendant's parents lived in the same compound in Limjee's own bungalow. In 1865 Goolbai's mother shifted elsewhere. Goolbai showed me two letters written with a pencil. They were in Manockjee's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—There was a wall between the two compounds in which they resided. When I last saw Manockjee write it was 9 or 10 years ago. The latter part does not resemble the first part of the writing in the pencil letter showed to me by Goolbai, but on the whole it resembles Manockjee's handwriting. It was two days after I came from Damaun, that Goolbai showed to me the two letters at her mother's house in Khetwady. She told me that she got letters from Manockjee in answer to a question that I put her, whether she had any proof of her pregnancy by him? She produced them from a cupboard, and after reading the letter I walked away. They were written in Guzerattee. The letters commenced "Dear Gool," in Guzerattee; my recollection is, that they were written in pencil. I do not recollect whether they have any; date they were not signed. One letter read thus, "Dear Gool, I have been writing you for many days past, but you do not mind it; but as Pestonjee was telling me often, do you come to-day; I will leave the door open. Do you come. What comes out of your acting this way? You will see how happy we will be by the marriage." This was one of the letters. The other was also addressed, "Dear Gool," without date or signature; it ran thus, "Do you come to-day; I will leave the door open when all are gone to sleep;" and further there was written, "Do you come we will have a talk together about it. I will find out some way. I am very apprehensive about this." I had not seen or heard of these letters before that occasion.

At this stage of the examination the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

MYSORE WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the famine relief operations in Mysore for the week ending the 17th November :—

The Province during the past week has escaped a great danger. Had the same abnormally heavy rain-fall that Madras experienced been extended to Mysore, it would have done irreparable damage to the crops and tanks. But the storm seems to have expended itself on the eastern coast, and though the sky for some days was overcast with clouds, the showers that fell were only slight and partial, and there is every appearance now of fine settled weather. The standing crops are very good, and only in the western districts where distress is lightest, has the heavy rain, at the close of October, caused any considerable damage. Reaping, especially of early or "Kartika" paddy and ragi, actively continues, and there begins to be a demand for field labour for this purpose. There is still a month left, in which the late or "Baisakh" paddy and Bengal gram can be sown, and in many quarters the land is being prepared for these crops, the cultivation being beneficially stimulated by the grant of takavi from Government. But in the parts which have suffered most in Tumkur and the east of Chitaldrug, the amount of land under cultivation is not equal to the average. The public health is fair, but fever prevails as usual at this season. The improvement in the condition of the people is already great, and their spirits are raised by the sight of a good crop coming to maturity; even those who have no connection with the land are leaving the Relief Camps and Works in the hope of getting a livelihood by reaping and gleaning—a hope which will not always be fulfilled. Fears are expressed that the relief afforded by the harvest will be only temporary, and that in the worst affected districts, unless prices materially fall, distress will not immediately cease. At present the people are averse from leaving their homes to seek relief in the Government Camps or on Works at a distance from their villages, and the Famine Commissioner, having regard to the circumstances of the season, has discouraged the use of pressure to induce them to do so. The fall of prices has necessitated the introduction of a minimum instead of a sliding scale of wages on Relief Works, it being an object to retain the people employed till they have sufficiently recovered strength to be safely relegated to their usual occupations. Speaking generally, the prospects are good; the famine is in hand; the present arrangements for dealing with it are sufficient and complete; and the efforts of all officers are rather directed to the working up of those arrangements to the highest degree of efficiency, than to extending or opening them in any new direction. The imports of grain by rail amounted to 2,704 tons, or 945 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 1,663 tons, or 187 tons more than in the previous week were exported. Prices fluctuate. Rice shews a tendency to increase in price whilst ragi has only materially fallen in the western Districts. The number of labourers employed on Civil Relief Works was 29,940, or a net decrease of 4,289, occurring chiefly in the Bangalore District, and in great measure due to transfer of men from Civil Relief Works to Works under supervision of the Department Public Works. Under the Public Works Department 50,080 labourers were employed on strictly Famine Relief Works, or an increase of 3,127 over the number returned last week. The increase was due, as just stated, to a number of labourers taken over in the Bangalore District from Civil Works. The returns were prepared so as to exclude ordinary Public Works labour. Adding such labour, the total number of persons employed by the Department Public Works was for purposes of comparison with previous returns about 59,080. Thus of 50,080 labourers employed by the Department Public Works, 47,382 are concentrated on large and useful works. The numbers fed gratuitously in Relief Camps amounted to 31,370, or a decrease of 10,961. The decrease in the Bangalore Town Camps is partly due to transfers to works, and partly to the fact that residents in the town who were hitherto fed at the Relief Camps are now relieved by the graindole which is issued consequent on the house-to-house visitation. Accurate returns of the numbers thus relieved have not yet been received. The number on civil and professional works amounted to 80,020, compared with 31,370 on charitable relief. The average cost of feeding per head was 14 annas, compared with 9 annas 11 pies for the preceding week. The excess cost in Bangalore District is due to inclusion of some expenditure not shown before occurring in a previous week, and in Bangalore Municipality, to issue of rations for special reasons.

The interim report, dated the 24th inst., states that the weather is fine and prospects continue good.

THE JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

(*From "Pioneer's" Special Correspondent.*)

KOHAT, 21st Nov., Morning.

The three columns composing the expeditionary force, their strength being shown below, left their several bases of operation on the morning of the 9th November; their destination being the Paiya Valley :—

Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., Commanding.

Column No. 1—Colonel D. Mocatta, 3rd Sikhs, Comdg.
25 Sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry
No. 1 Mountain Battery
380 Rifles, Corps of Guides (Q. O.)
250 ,, 1st Sikhs
250 ,, 3rd ,,
} At Kohat.

Column No. 2—Major B. Williams, 5th P. C., Comdg.
25 Sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry
350 Rifles, 4th Punjab Infantry
300 ,, 6th Punjab Infantry
} At Goombut.

Column No. 3—Colonel P. Gardiner, 5th Goorkhas, Comdg.
½ Battery of No. 2 Mountain Batty.
280 Rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry
280 ,, 5th Goorkhas
} At Lukka Talao on the Indus.

The Brigadier-General accompanied No. 1 column, the fortunes of which I will therefore more immediately follow. Leaving Kohat two hours before sunrise, it entered the hills through the Sortung Pass—the defile having been previously secured by a separate detachment sent on in advance—and then debouched into the Toorki Valley. About half-way up the valley it was joined by No. 2 column, which had come up *via* the Guudi-li nullah. A little beyond Toorki, sheltered by the long range of mountains which bound the north side of the valley, lies the Jowaki stronghold of Jammu. Along this portion of the route a few stray shots were fired at the passing column at impossible ranges; but it was not until the end of the valley was reached that anything was met with which could be called resistance. Here the road suddenly narrows as it turns into the Paiya Valley, and on the spurs running down from the main range the enemy had taken up a position commanding the route. The General at once made his dispositions, and in ten minutes the hill was effectually cleared; the Guides leading the advance with a rush that carried all before it. Our loss was trifling—Corps of Guides, one man missing; 1st Sikhs, one man wounded: 3rd Sikhs, two men wounded. From this point we caught sight of No. 3 column advancing to meet us from the opposite end of the Paiya Valley, which now lay spread out like a map before us. Descending into the valley, the force was distributed among the several hamlets which form the settlement of Paiya, and having thrown up a few "sungas" and breast-works at weak points, we made ourselves all snug for the night.

We remained at Paiya five days, our time being chiefly occupied in surveying and mapping in the surrounding country. Every night the Jowakis came sneaking round the posts, firing into our pickets, and trying to pick off sentries; but finding it did no good, they gradually became more chary of wasting their powder. As soon as the sun rose they used to retire up to the breast-works they had built on the slopes of the mountain ranges bounding the valley, and fire long shots at us whenever they saw a bunch of men standing together; and in this way they succeeded in wounding one or two of our men.

On the afternoon of the 12th a party of Afridis were seen to cross the far end of the valley and come stealing along the range of hills which bounds its southern side. Sixty rifles of the 5th P. I., under the command of Major Stewart, were sent up to dislodge them. They gained the crest of the range without much opposition; but in the evening, as soon as they began to retire, the Afridis came down on them with a sudden rush, charging up to within twenty yards of them sword in hand. Quietly fixing bayonets, our men, headed by Captain Gaisford, at once met them with a counter charge, and drove them along the ridge in the utmost confusion. The Jowakis left two dead bodies on the ground, carried off a third, and are believed to have had about a dozen wounded: our loss, I believe, was two men wounded. Major Stewart had a bullet through his helmet; and he and Captain Gaisford were the next day publicly thanked by the General for their "gallant stand"—a compliment which we all felt they thoroughly deserved.

On the 13th a small force was sent up to the upper end of the valley, to blow up the towers which form the citadel of every Afridi hamlet; the villages actually occupied by the troops being alone left intact. It cannot have been a very gratifying spectacle for the Jowakis, but they made no sign, and not a single shot was fired at us.

On the morning of the 15th, having completed all we wanted to do in that direction, we retired from the Paiya Valley, having first of all blown up the few remaining towers, and moved towards Jammu; the head-quarters camping at Sheendeh, and No. 1 column at Toorki. The evacuation was effected with little opposition, only one man of the Goorkhas being slightly wounded.

During the next two days it rained almost incessantly; and as nearly all the villages in this part of the country had been burnt by the flying expedition which was sent in on the 30th August, our quarters for the most part were the reverse of comfortable. On the 18th the 1st and 3rd Sikhs and No. 1 mountain battery being no longer wanted at the front, were sent temporarily into Kohat for a few days' rest, the remainder of the force remaining at Sheendeh to watch Jammu, map the country, and clear away jungle.

On the morning of the 19th a hundred rifles of the 3rd Sikhs were sent out from Kohat to occupy the Jowaki village of Bazeed Keyl, in order to allow of a survey being made of that part of the country. The village is nominally within British territory, and lies on the west side of Jammu, being only separated from it by a single mountain range. This move on our part evidently caused the enemy considerable surprise and consternation, and made them begin to think we meant to take them in flank, for early the next morning they came along the hill ranges overlooking the valley in considerable force, but contented themselves with closely watching our movements. As soon as the survey was completed, however, and the troops began to retire, they commenced firing; and just as we cleared the village, an unlucky shot happened to knock over one of our men, wounding him rather dangerously through the lungs. Our object, however, in going there having been fully secured, we quietly retired, without paying them the compliment of giving them even a single shot in return.

The General is now at Camp Head-quarters at Sheendeh, and in a few days I hope to be able to report the capture of Jammu.

EVENING.

In my last letter I gave you a brief outline of the military operations up to date. I will commence my present one by endeavouring to give your readers a more general view of the whole situation, so that they may be enabled to follow me better in my future letters.

The old line of blockade which we held previous to the commencement of the present campaign extended along the mail-cart road which runs from Khushalghur on the Indus to the frontier station of Kohat, a distance of thirty-two miles. This road, throughout its whole length, is intersected by a net-work of ravines and nullahs, and crossed by a series of low spurs which skirt the southern base of the Jowaki hills. Considering that this long and difficult line had to be guarded solely by detachments drawn from the Kohat garrison, supplemented by a few hundred untrustworthy Pathan levies, and that the Jowakis were invariably apprised beforehand by our own villagers of all our movements, while we, on the other hand, could get no information of intended raids, either for love or money, can it be wondered at that the so-called blockade turned out a failure?—"all skittles," as I have heard it fairly described. During the day-time the road was effectually guarded; but directly the sun set the Jowakis were at liberty to do just as they pleased, and they certainly made the best of their opportunities. Government, having a becoming contempt for their enemies, were very long-suffering. They knew that they could run through the Jowaki country whenever they wanted to; and when you feel that you have the best of the situation, it is as well to take things quietly. At last, however, matters reached a pitch that could be no longer endured, and an expedition was at length decided on—most people will think not a moment too soon; the troops were moved forward into the heart of the Jowaki country; and from that day not a single raid has occurred on this side of their hills.

The end can be only a question of time. If you have a misunderstanding with your neighbour, and clench matters by taking possession of his dining-room, while you compel him to take refuge during the night in his back garden, you may be pretty sure that sooner or later your differences will be satisfactorily settled. So it is with our Jowakis. They will probably make a last stand at Jammu, which they look upon as their great stronghold; but after that, unless they are very unlike other people, I fancy they will give in.

The efforts of the political officers to localise the area of operations have hitherto been eminently successful, and only a few irresponsible waifs and strays from the Pass Afridis are believed to have joined in with the Jowakis. One of them, I am glad to say, we have already succeeded in knocking over.

Penury caused by excessive generosity.—In a suit, filed in the District Court of Cuddapah, the plaintiff, Mr. Alexander George Johnstone, Agent of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, sued one Budda Vengalareddy and his undivided brother for the sum of Rs 13,442-0-9, being the amount due on twenty-seven promissory notes, payable on demand. The first defendant admitted the debt, but asked the Court to be allowed to discharge it by instalments. The second defendant contended that he was not obliged by the acts of his brother, as such acts were not done for the benefit of the family. It appeared from the evidence that first defendant had run into debt to provide funds wherewith to feed the poor during the famine of 1866, and from the Hindu point of view the expenditure of large sums for that benevolent purpose greatly promote and enhance the *dharma* of the family. It further appeared that first defendant's munificence was displayed on so liberal a scale as to compel special recognition on the part of Government. The District Judge held that it was conclusively shown that first defendant had borrowed largely for the *dharma* of the family, and that his brother, the 2nd defendant, freely assented to and ratified his brother's acts. Judgment was, therefore, given as prayed for by plaintiff. Against this judgment, the 2nd defendant appealed to the High Court; but after hearing Mr. G. E. Branson for the appellant, and Mr. Johnstone for the respondent, the Judges confirmed the Lower Court's decree, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Times*, Aug. 9, 1877.)

MACLEAN'S "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared guide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, as well from the beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah, and from Tannah to Bombay. There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India, Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

(*Morning Post*, Oct. 18.)

IT is not surprising that this useful volume should be passing into a third edition. Our Indian Empire has been brought so near to us by the increased facilities of intercommunication, and its interests are now so identified with those of England, that a good guide-book to Bombay, its great commercial capital, has become a matter of necessity. Mr. Maclean's publication is most complete in its way; supplying much historical, geographical, and statistical information, with well-drawn descriptions of everything worthy of note. The account first relates to the natural features and position of the city, the derivation of its name, and the cession of the island on which it stands to England, in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Katharine on her marriage with Charles II. Then the history is told in epitome of the first and second Mahratta wars till the treaty of peace between the contending parties in 1783, with the other military operations, offensive and defensive, the political events, railway projects, and so forth which have taken place under British rule in that part of India during the present century. Much valuable information is especially given respecting the "trade and industry" and the "Government and revenue" administration at Bombay, followed by an interesting sketch of the city in its special claims to attention; the aspect it presents to the voyager on approaching the shore by steamer, its public buildings, harbour defences, and other features; as well as the recent improvements which have been carried out. The several chapters on the topics thus slightly indicated, with two more describing the "Native Festivals" and "Excursions from Bombay," supplemented by some useful steamer and railways tables, constitute the bulk of the first part of the volume. The second part is the *bona fide* "Bombay Directory," a mere summary of the contents of which will sufficiently attest the value and completeness of Mr. Maclean's publication, whether for the use of travellers, residents in Bombay, or merchants engaged in trade with India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received per S. S. "Australia," a few Cases of SPARKLING RUDISHEIMER.

Credit. 2 doz. Per doz. qts.	pts.	Cash. 2 doz. Per doz. qts.	pts.
Rs. 34-0	36-8.	Rs. 32-12	35-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
24th November 1877.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23 0
Ofner, Red and White	„	24 8
Erlau	„	16 0
Sparkling White	„	37 8
OEDENBURG, White	„	24 8
RUSTER DRY „	„	36 0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	„	78 0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

NORWAY BEER.........Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4 2 pts.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Rs.	
BORDEAUX.		
St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.
Rauenthal	„ 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	„ 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	„ 41	do.
Marcobrunner	„ 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	„ 45	do.
Steinberg	„ 48	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE.		
H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau Leoville	Rs. 24	per doz. Qts
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„
Chateau de Frauds	„ 14	„
Les Canons'	„ 18	„
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Steinwein	„ 22	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Real Eugène Clicquot	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.
Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	„ 40	„ Qts.
Fleur de Sillery from Aubert Royer and Fils	„ 35	„ „
Carte Blanche, ditto	„ 40	„ „
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„ 30	„ „
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
SHERRY:—		
London Club	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
BRANDY:—		
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac * Stars	Rs. 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	Rs. 25	„
Do. do. *** Stars	„ 29	„
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac, *** Stars	„ 30	„
ASPARAGUS:—		
Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. Tins.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

SEWING COTTON.

Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head

BROOK'S

Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained, through all respectable merchants.

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The Only Prize Medal	London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal	Paris, 1855.
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Gold Medal	Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour	Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award	Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

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WILL BE READY,
ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST,
CHARIVARI'S
CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,
SECOND ISSUE.
Containing
PRIZE TALE,
PRIZE POEM,
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with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c.,
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Revised Price List furnished on application.
Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort,
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CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

THE EXCELLENCE of Dublin Stout is due to the peculiar method of drying the Irish malts, and to the softness of the brewing water.

MESSRS. GUINNESS'S is generally recognised as being the best Stout in the world, and the extent and resources of their vast Establishment justify its reputation.

IT IS VATTED for a long period, until it ceases to be "heavy," and until its original sweetness is replaced by the piquancy which is so much esteemed.

The Bottling Arrangements at King's Cross are most perfect, being the result of long experience and careful study of every detail.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES are recommended; they are larger than ordinary bottles, and they travel with less breakage.

READ BROTHERS bottle no Stout or Porter, except Messrs. Guinness's, whose "Harp" label is on the one side of their bottles, and the "Bull-Dog" label on the reverse side.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.........per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.........per doz.	3	12	4	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

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MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street,

MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE. Poydoni,

AND

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR near Crawford Market.

Bombay, Oct. 1877.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.
For superior strength and excellent quality.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON In SKEINS or on REELS

Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33 0
Leather Case for do.	„	3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

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FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	„ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
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Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 55
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
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German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time	Rs. 30 each
Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
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C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
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Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s old shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 31 December 1877.

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Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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NOTICES.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices —

CASK containing	8 dozen	Pints	Rs. 16 0
„ „	6 „	Quarts	„ 18 0
„ „	4 „	„	„ 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL,
EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

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APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames: Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875.

10, Rampart Row.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
(LONDON AND BOMBAY),
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS:—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs. 1000 to Rs 1,200
The Champion Billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	„ 1,350
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silber Burners	„ 120 to „ 200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each	„ 15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash	„ 3 to „ 6
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three	„ 30
Pool Balls, do. per set of nine	„ 72
Pyramid balls, do. per set of sixteen	„ 128
Cotton or new Patent Celluloid Balls, per set of three	„ 22
Billiard cloth, complete for Table and Cushions	„ 75 to „ 120
Cue-tips, guaranteed best make	As. 8

Billiard irons, brushes, covers, chalk, marking boards and all Billiard requisites, at lowest prices.

Billiard Tables recovered with new cloth, recushioned with patent India-rubber, removed, and all repairs executed with quick despatch under the supervision of an experienced foreman.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have also for sale a splendid assortment of

CRICKETING MATERIALS,
Comprising Bats, Balls, Stumps, &c.

ARCHERY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bows, Arrows, Quivers, Arm-guards, &c.

The Billiard Tables, &c., have been made under the special supervision of our Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR (the Champion Billiard-player) and no article leaves our manufactory at London unless examined by him. We are therefore confident that our customers will be perfectly satisfied with the execution of any orders they may entrust us with.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and 367, STRAND, LONDON.

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Cash Price List—*i.e.* Remittance with Order.

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	Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk.	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

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The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots	
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	3 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	
Rich Figured Satin	0

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"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

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BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.
SHAPES SPECIALLY MADE FOR A. & Co.

		Rs. A.
The "Pall Mall"—stand up—per doz		6 8
The "Military"—Special Mess Collar		6 8
The "West-End"—neat turn down		6 8
The "New Shakespeare"—good space in front		6 8
The "Harvard"—turn down corners		6 8
The "Dux"—with Tie attached	Special for Mofussil wear	7 8
The "West-End"—with Tie attached		
Reversible Cuffs—per doz		12 0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
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